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DUTCH FARMS SET EXAMPLE IN EFFICIENCY

Output Per Worker Equals American Ratio With One-Third of Power

COURSES OF STUDY ATTENDED BY 30,000

Densely Populated Industrial Country Succeeds Agriculturally Without Tariff

By E. V. WILCOX.

Whatever may be the case in other countries, farming in Holland is not an extra hazardous occupation from a financial standpoint. With 2,500,000 acres of crop land, Dutch farmers fail by only $50,000,000 of making Holland agriculturally independent.

The meaning of this achievement becomes clearer by comparison. Population density in Holland is greater than in the United Kingdom and nearly twice as high as in Germany. Yet England has to import 75 per cent of its food, while Holland in the crop year just closed sent nearly 2,000,000 tons of food products to Germany, England, Belgium and France.

Little Holland, flat as the buckwheat pancakes the Pilgrim fathers learned to like during their long sojourn in Leyden and Haarlem, with one-quarter of its land below sea level and with a total area only about equal to that of Maryland, has three hungry mouths for each acre of cultivated land, while the United States boasts of three crop acres per person.

Without Tariff Protection

Yet America's huge farm area last year fell short of supplying home needs by nearly one dollar's worth of food for each acre. The United States had to import $3 worth of food per capita, while Holland with nine times as many people per acre of crops came within $6 per capita of agricultural self-sufficiency.

Thus the Dutch farmer coaxes 4½ times as much produce from an acre as America succeeds in doing. And the Dutch output per farm worker equals the American record notwithstanding the fact that American farmers have at their disposal more than three times as much horse and motor power per man as the Dutch enjoy.

In a recent trip through Holland I tried to find an explanation of this efficiency. Tariff protection can be eliminated at once. Dutch agriculture never has and apparently never will picnic in the friendly shadow of a tariff wall. Holland is preëminently industrial and is rapidly becoming more so.

In government policy the welfare of the consumer has been the determining factor in trade regulation. Dutch tariffs are for revenue only. Until 1925 there was a general ad

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

R-101 Inquiry First Task of Amulree, New Air Minister

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first task of Lord Amulree, who has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Thomson as Secretary of State for Air, is to investigate the loss of the R-101. This investigation is to be conducted by a tribunal now under selection, which also is to go into the question of compensation for the families of those who perished in the dirigible disaster.

Lord Amulree was raised to the peerage in 1929 in order to strengthen the Labor Government's position in the House of Lords. Previously, as Sir William MacKenzie, he took a prominent part in settling industrial disputes, having presided over numerous commissions, committees and courts of inquiry into labor and wage questions under successive governments since 1917. Being a member of the upper house his appointment does not necessitate a by-election which would be unwelcome in view of the Government's position.

The same does not apply to the expected appointment of Richard Stafford Cripps to the post of Solicitor-General, which Sir James Melville has announced his intention of relinquishing on personal grounds. Arrangements are being made to find a seat for Mr. Cripps in Parliament. Mr. Cripps is the youngest son of Lord Parmoor, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Lords. He recently had been chosen as a prospective Labor candidate for West Woolwich, which, however, is a constituency now held by a Conservative, who has no intention of retiring.

The Government counts upon Mr. Cripps in assisting it in the House of Commons in connection with that highly contentious measure, the "trade disputes bill" which Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, has undertaken to introduce in the coming session to relieve trade unions of restrictions imposed after the general strike of 1926.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Sporting News—Pages 8 and 9
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

News of Freemasonry 6
Fashions and Dressmaking 10
The Home Forum 11
Wide Horizons
[With Russian Translation]
Radio Programs 6
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Installed as Head of College in Ohio

DR. KENNETH IRVING BROWN
President of Hiram College, Ohio

Culture Cited as a Tradition of Education

Dr. K. I. Brown Installed as New President of Hiram College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIRAM, O.—The four educational traditions which seem most worthy of perpetuation, according to Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, newly installed president of Hiram College, Ohio, are the tradition of cultural education as a tool of living, the tradition of an experimental point of view, the tradition of integration, and the tradition of religious obligation.

The inauguration of Dr. Brown was presided over by Frederick Augustus Henry, president of the board of trustees. Addresses were given by Charles Franklin Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University, on "The Function of the College President," and James Madison Wood, president of Stephens College, on "The Experimental Point of View in Education."

In his inaugural address on "Traditions and the Future," Dr. Brown delighted progressive educators and religionists with his picture of the new clothes in which Hiram intends to clothe these basic ideals. Recognizing that "knowledge exists for intelligence in living," he made it clear that the tendency, educationally, today is to find the way to the desired end through problems of contemporary urgency.

"Young men and women facing life today," he said, "encounter certain specific religious and moral problems for the solving of which the traditional Bible course brings small enlightenment. Many of these problems are not individual; they belong to the age. I conceive that the instructor in such a course has the inescapable duty of dealing with these problems not dogmatically but tolerantly and in a way to develop both initiative and judgment.

"What are these problems? Too often answer has been made by some learned men out of touch with the demands of our young people, forgetting that it is the problems of today and tomorrow and not of yesterday that must be treated. There is therefore need in education for the experimental point of view which shall seek unceasingly to ascertain these problems, religious, moral, economic, domestic and national, that in seeking for the masteries which education holds as its goal the 'ways' may lead through problem areas of immediate significance."

FISHERMEN'S RACE IS AGAIN CALLED OFF

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The second race between the Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud and the Nova Scotia fisherman, Bluenose, was called off Oct. 15, after the two boats had nearly completed the first half of the course. Thick weather which made it difficult for them to find the markers caused postponement.

Canada to Bar Russian Coal During Fall and Winter Months

Importers Claim Policy of Banning Soviet Anthracite Does Not Meet Unanimous Approval—Government Urged Not to Imperil Future Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The importation of Russian coal will cease during the fall and winter months, according to Sir George Perley, acting Prime Minister.

Although Canada produces no anthracite and, therefore, such importation does not adversely affect its coal industry, there has been considerable opposition upon political and sentimental grounds from those who believe that the Dominion should have no trade with the Soviet Republic, especially at the expense of Great Britain.

In compliance with the Government's decision importers of Russian coal have been given to understand that only cargoes now afloat will be brought in. These number only seven and, as the boats are chartered to load cargoes of grain at Montreal for Europe, it is thought undesirable to enforce diversion of them elsewhere. The Government threatens to impose the antidumping clause of the Customs Act if there is any attempt to evade its orders.

According to importers, the policy of banning Russian anthracite has not the unanimous approval of the public. L. G. Mickles, president of the F. P. Weaver Coal Company of Montreal, states, "Much pressure has been put upon the Government urging it not to impair Canada's prospects of future trade relations with Russia, nor destroy her present volume of sales with that country."

While the importers have agreed to suspend shipments for the winter they are placing evidence before the Government to show that the Russian coal is not a competitor of Nova Scotia coal and that opposition is based solely upon racial feelings. Up to the end of September approximately 3,000,000 tons of anthracite were imported in Canada, of which 216,500 tons came from Russia as compared with 707,000 from Great Britain and 2,100,000 from the United States so that the first has made little inroads as yet upon the regular markets.

Those who have been using it find that it is superior to other anthracites, having only 4 per cent ash content as compared with 20 per cent of American coal and that it is of harder structure and undergoes less degradation on handling than British coal. Its retail selling price is the same as British, namely $17.50 per ton, or $1 more than American anthracite.

Austria Opposes Dumping

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Following French initiative in banning Soviet dumping an anti-Maristic Society has been founded here designed to fight the Russian dumping which threatens Austrian industry and agriculture. It is proposed to cooperate with similar foreign societies.

In Hungary, too, an anti-dumping policy is developing as seen in the decree of Count Bethlen, Prime Minister, empowering the Finance Minister to introduce a license system for imports from countries which have no trade agreements with Hungary. This is directed firstly against Russia, but Czechoslovakia may also be involved if the existing trade pact is allowed to expire before renewal as is believed to be a possibility.

COTTON TEXTILE MILL MEN VOTE OUT NIGHT WORK

Institute to Eliminate Minors and Women by Next March 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the Cotton Textile Institute on Oct. 15 unanimously approved elimination of night work for minors under 18 years of age and for all women. Night work was defined as being from 7 p. m., to 6 a. m.

In voting approval of the basic reasons for such night work elimination, the convention delegates signed a document in which they agreed to stop night work for minors under 18 and for women by next March 1 if, and so long as, a policy of gradual elimination throughout the industry, outlined in the document, is continued.

Walker D. Hines, chairman of the institute, announced after the informal vote that prior to the convention, the institute had determined by mail ballot, that 64 per cent of the industry as a whole and 68 per cent of the "night runners" were in favor of the fundamental of eliminating night work for minors under 18, and women. Only 2 per cent of the industry and 3 per cent of the night runners expressed disapproval of the basic reason in the mail ballot.

George A. Sloan, president of the institute, said in his report to the convention that this early support of the fundamental of night work elimination represented 20,000,000 spindles throughout the country.

The document which was informally approved by the convention delegates stated it was believed practicable to eliminate the night work in question by the progressive acceptance of the policy by 75 per cent of the industry's spindles in the first year, 80 per cent in the second and 85 per cent in the next and thereafter. It continued that those signing it, so long as such a policy was continued to the extent mentioned, agreed to conform to the policy of elimination after March 1, 1931, and would discontinue employment of minors under 18 and women at night on or before that date.

BALDWIN GROUP TO BACK 'QUOTA' PLAN FOR WHEAT

British Conservatives for Compulsory Use of Empire Flour in Loaf

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It has been decided at a meeting between Stanley Baldwin and members of his late cabinet that the Conservatives shall support the proposals now before the Imperial Conference for what is known as a "quota" system for wheat. By this scheme British bakers would be required to use a certain proportion of empire flour in their loaves in order to help Canadian and Australian farmers. The proposal has long formed part of the Conservative program.

Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Baldwin's chief lieutenant, recently described it as "perhaps the greatest contribution which has yet been made toward the problem of the development of inter-imperial trade."

Labor representatives have been less explicit, but Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Agriculture, recently said that although the quota system could not be applied generally, he felt sure it could be worked. The Liberals, on the other hand, raise the objection that owing to the British practice of blending different kinds of flour in a loaf, empire wheat could not replace foreign without some difficulty. It is also argued that to specify what wheats were to be used would enable producers of those kinds named to put up their prices against the British consumer and thus result in dearer bread at a time of great industrial depression.

Another point made by free traders is based on the fact that the British Empire has now a large surplus of wheat to export, exports to foreign countries exceeding what is taken by Britain from non-empire states. To increase the supply of empire wheat to Britain means, therefore, that foreign wheat not accepted by Britain would be transferred to the continental market and would there displace empire wheat. In the net result, therefore, the only benefit the empire farmer could get would be at the cost of dearer food in the mother country.

Nevertheless so strong is the urge here to do something to increase inter-empire trade that even so convinced a free trader as Lord Inchcape, shipping magnate, said at the empire industrial dinner Oct. 14 that if any conclusion arrived at by the Imperial Conference gave fresh impetus to inter-empire trade this would solve the most difficult economic problem with which the Empire had ever been confronted. Lord Inchcape's cautious statement reflects the general uncertainty prevailing here as to what is, or what is not, practicable. The Manchester Guardian declares that even the Canadian Premier himself in his original proposals was merely "making a gesture."

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN MEDITERRANEAN

GENEVA (AP)—The president of the Straits Commission of the League of Nations submitted a report under the Lausanne Treaty terms Oct. 14 that one cruiser and two destroyers of the Russian Black Sea fleet have entered the Mediterranean.

This information, as customary, has been forwarded by the secretariat to all members of the League, the United States, Turkey and the Soviet Government.

Newspapers Linked With Gambling in Report of Chicago Church Group

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Gambling is pointed out as the chief source of Chicago's woes and newspapers alleged to have connections with it are called upon to cut them off by the Chicago Church Federation.

After inquiry dating back to the murder of Alfred J. Lingle, Chicago Tribune reporter, which is generally credited to his dealings with gamblers, the political action commission of the federation has brought in its report on the Chicago crime situation.

In its review of the "interlocking system of public exploitation," the church organization's report says:

"We find that some men holding important public offices have sought these offices at large expense for no purpose of honest public service, but as an avenue for grafting from public funds.

"The business of the community is being preyed upon by a system of rackets—securing money by intimidation—backed by private citizens, firms and public officials, which take from both small and large business concerns millions of dollars tribute money.

"Gambling has a strangle hold upon the city. Back of it is a group of resolute men with large capital, who press their methods of nefarious gain along every possible channel. The news stand on the public street corners, accessible to the youngest and poorest are openly taking bets. The elegant gaming palaces and race tracks, with capital furnished by business men and patronized by crooks and social and political nabobs, continue to curse the community. . . .

"The illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor has developed a large and competing enterprise, controlled by willful and resourceful men, backed by immense capital, who carry on a 'no quarter' warfare with their competitors and maintain a ruthless control of certain law-enforcing officers. . . ."

Delving into the reasons "why this vast system of exploitation and criminality can continue and flourish, the church commission says they are not difficult to discover and gives the following answer:

"The control of law-enforcing agencies, reaching from the policeman on the street, through the higher-up who controls him, on up to some of the judges and the election machinery and taxing bodies.

"Any study of the issues involved in gang activity and the spread of gambling must take account of the part played by the newspapers. . . ."

LABOR OPPOSED TO RECLASSING NAVY WORKERS

Five-Hour Day and Five-Day Week Both Put Aside for Future Discussion

Vigorous opposition to any reclassification of workers in navy yards whereby wages may be reduced, was voted by the American Federation of Labor Oct. 15 at its fiftieth annual convention in Boston.

Any reclassification, it was asserted, would be a retrenchment in governmental costs at the expense of the workers and diametrically opposed to President Hoover's high-wage program.

William Green, president, and leaders of the metal trades unions affected, were instructed to lay the case of organized labor before the President immediately upon adjournment of the convention.

Adoption by the Federal Government of a literacy standard equivalent to that reached by fourth-grade school children, was urged in a resolution unanimously approved.

Education for States

Permanency of tenure for teachers, approval of the rapid advance of the Parent-Teachers' Association, and a resolve to leave education in the hands of states and communities instead of centralizing it under federal control, were among educational resolutions adopted. A statement in opposition to military training in public schools was referred to the executive council for action, with report at the next convention.

Extension of the workmen's compensation laws to include teachers was approved. At present, only a few states have such provisions, according to the committee on education.

Work on the Gompers memorial statue, to be located in Washington, was reported to be progressing. A vote to press completion of the tribute was taken.

The five-day week and five-hour day came before the convention in official form for the first time Oct. 14. Continuation of surveys on the five-day week were voted, and the wider adoption of this working week was favored.

Five-Hour Day Postponed

Definite action to adopt the five-hour work day was postponed. The convention voted in favor of the theory behind shorter days, and indicated that the five-hour period might be adopted within the next few years. The change from the present eight-hour standard was declared to be too radical for immediate acceptance, and the whole question was turned over to the executive council for exhaustive analysis. It is to submit a report to the convention next year.

The drive in the federation for the five-hour day was focused in two resolutions. The first called for the appointment of a day when all labor in the United States, organized and unorganized, should lay down its tools as a demonstration in favor of the five-hour day. This proposal was rejected as disruptive of orderly industrial procedure.

The crux of the question was embodied in a resolve pledging the federation to a declaration in favor of the five-hour day. The delegates were unanimous in tabling this question until next year. The action was said by members of the executive council to indicate that hasty adoption of a five-hour day at this time is contrary to the program of organized labor. In no way is the vote a rejection of the five-hour day itself, they said. Prominent members expressed the opinion that it is due to come, but must come gradually.

The executive council was instructed to search for adequate data

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

'Blanketing' of Educational Radio by Commercial Groups Protested

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Sixty delegates from college radiocasting stations and organizations interested in the use of radio for educational purposes met here for the first time to air their grievances against the alleged blanketing of their programs by commercial stations.

The conference was called by William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in response to complaints from educational stations to the effect that they "are being pushed out."

A resolution introduced by Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, representing the National Education Association, was passed to petition Congress "to hold at least 15 per cent of the radio channels exclusively for educational stations or public agencies radiocasting an educational program." Public agencies were construed to mean state departments of education, the United States Department of Agriculture and similar groups.

Mr. Cooper was asked to appoint a committee to work for federal legislation and other protective measures. Legislation was pointed out as the only means by which educational stations could extend or preserve their privileges.

The Federal Radio Commission, represented at the conference by Harold A. Lafount, was described as an agency which must administer the present law, not make new ones. It was like a court which listened to cases, complaints and requests, but could not reduce the number of stations or pass new laws concerning them, Mr. Lafount said.

The committee, which is to carry out the conference's resolution and attempt to get the 15 per cent of radio channels from Congress, will be appointed next week, Mr. Cooper stated.

"My work," he said, "will finish as soon as this committee is organized. In calling the conference I merely wanted to give the college radiocasting stations an opportunity to see what the difficulties were. Many complaints have come to my office and some suspicions. The basic trouble seemed to be that the commercial stations were attempting to get good wavelengths that colleges had.

"Under the law every station presumably has to get its permit renewed every 90 days. This seems to work to the advantage of the stronger stations because the smaller stations reach fewer people. Another cause of the trouble is the ambition of strong stations to extend their influence. One case called to my attention pointed out a commercial station which by increasing its power had blanketed a near-by small college station."

Colleges actually owning radiocasting stations now number 53, Mr. Cooper said. The largest single group is that of the land grant colleges. There is very good radio equipment at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., and Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

DE VALERA NOMINEE DEFEATED IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (AP)—Alfred Byrne, Senator member of the Constitutional Party, was elected Lord Mayor and senior city alderman Oct. 14 by 20 votes to 12.

He defeated Councilor D. Kelly, nominee of the De Valera Party. Noisy scenes were created by the opposition. The new official was chosen by the Dublin Corporation, holding its first meeting in six years.

Prisoner Reformation Urged Instead of Brutal Treatment

Parley Speaker Pleads for Recognition of the Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Recognition not only of the prisoner's manhood, but of his individuality as a man, and addressing the identity and peculiarity distinctly his own in the process of reform within prison walls was termed by Henry A. Higgins, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, the "most hopeful change yet made in the treatment of prisoners," during an address before the National Prisoners' Aid Association at the sixtieth annual American Prison Association congress here Oct. 14. Mr. Higgins declared that it was largely through the annual meetings of the prison association that there had been brought about an evolution of penal methods in the United States.

Reviewing the reform in prison methods, Mr. Higgins said:

"Every man we see in prison represents a social individual who, so to speak, has been botched in the making, and until very recently prisons were places in which this botching was completed. In all prisons in the old days, prisoners were simply regarded as bad men and were badly treated. They were either completely broken as men or were confirmed as criminals.

"Putting him in prison and holding him there for years, as was the custom in the past, under ignorant guidance, vicious environment, harsh restriction and brutal domination, put the finishing touches of ruin on the offender. And the culminating stupidity was to throw back upon the community at the end of his sentence the prisoner thus embruted, hardened and embittered.

"His revenge for having thus been brutally beaten down, robbed of his years and of the fruits of his labor, for having been tossed into the street a broken, discredited and useless man was to fall upon the first victim he met. In this way he went back to prison over and over again. He became an intermittent lifer."

Brutality Attacked

"It is only in the last decade or two that such penal practices came under vigorous criticism. The folly of crushing the manhood out of offenders began to give way under humane insight into the possibilities of moral rehabilitation. Then came a movement for more enlightened administration of penal institutions. Attacks were leveled against brutality, repression, and neglect. The criminal offender was held to have some claims to social consideration and it became recognized that to treat him better would possibly mean his reclamation for social decency and industrial usefulness.

"It was discovered and proved that efforts to build up the character, spirit and self-respect of the prisoner were not only fruitful in a humane sense, but more profitable to society from an economic viewpoint.

"Progress in this respect, however, was obliged to march against the resistance of misunderstanding and inertia. Nor are these obstacles all yet surmounted. Many of our prisons are still resting in the shadow, utterly oblivious of the light that has broken over the more advanced penal institutions.

"Fortunately, however, it is becoming harder and harder for backward institutions to remain insensible to the voice of enlightened public opinion. And these prison congresses have done splendid work in forming a national public opinion which little by little makes itself felt in all the penal institutions of America."

Civil Service Urged

Civil service in the operation of state prisons was recommended by Joseph P. Byers, Louisville, director of the association. This he termed the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Prison Group Officials

Above—Henley V. Bastin, President of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies (Photo by John T. Berry).

Below—E. R. Cass, General Secretary of the American Prison Association.

U. S.-French Tax Problem Nears Solution

Long-Standing Issue Over Double Taxation Is Reported Settled

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is understood that the long-vexed problem of double taxation has been settled as between French and American authorities. This statement has been made on earlier occasions and until formal announcement of terms of agreement is made it must be accepted with certain reservations. Nevertheless so far as can be seen at present this chapter of fiscal litigation seems definitely to be closed.

Trouble was aroused some years ago when the French Government insisted on its right, which it did not exercise, to impose taxes, not merely on subsidiaries of American companies in France but also on the parent company in the United States. Nobody protested against the French imposition of 15 per cent taxation on operations of subsidiary companies and 18 per cent taxation on declared dividends of subsidiary companies, but it was felt to be unfair to endeavor to collect an extra 18 per cent to be calculated by a complicated system on a proportion of the dividends, interest and debentures of the parent company and a ratio on the assets, turnover and capital of the subsidiary company.

The menace of this double taxation placed American firms in France in an extremely difficult and also impossible situation and there will be much satisfaction when the agreement now reported is ratified.

One of the first tasks of Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador, was to hasten an accord on this matter. He has from the beginning particularly directed his attention to the economic relations of France and the United States. Business has come to have a definite and important place in diplomacy.

The American experts who in the later stages have dealt with the question are Ellsworth Alvord, Mitchell Carroll and Professor Adams. Associated with them is Williamson Howell, secretary at the United States Embassy. The first draft was rejected by Washington because of American inability to offer reciprocal privileges until Congress could consider the bill now before it. But it is said that the present accord follows general lines of the document which was approved by the American authorities and which is now approved by André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, and members of his Government.

Yet there is still a reservation. It would seem to be, in the final resort, conditional on the removal of various tariff complications which have arisen between France and the United States. At first sight this subject does not appear to be altogether relevant to the problem of double taxation. Delegations of French manufacturers are here believed to be in Washington with the intention of setting forth their grievances against the new tariff law, and are ready to produce arguments showing why an adjustment should be made, especially in silk, cotton and woolen goods and articles which may generally be classed under the head of Paris novelties.

It is trusted that no new snag will be struck and that this time an end will be made of the onerous system of taxation in the two countries.

FARMER'S BIG CHANCE FOUND IN HIMSELF

Farm Board Member Says Growers Must Control Own Market System

GOVERNMENT AID HAS LIMITATIONS

Legge and Associates Learn Law of Supply and Demand Must Be Considered

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—C. C. Teague, a member of the Federal Farm Board, told a meeting of farmers here Oct. 15 that the greatest assistance to agriculture that can come from federal and state aid is the gradual development of a grower-owned and controlled marketing system.

This conclusion, he said, was one of a group of "fundamentals" which the board has laid down for its guidance after its 15 months of studying agricultural problems.

He pointed out that development of cooperatives cannot be accomplished without interference with existing agencies and expressed the hope that the necessary readjustment "may be brought about with as much consideration for existing agencies and investments as possible."

Mr. Teague listed three other conclusions that are "becoming even more clear to the board: that all of the problems of agriculture will never be solved by legislation; that stabilization corporations to deal in surpluses are only warranted in cases of emergency and must be approached with the utmost care or more harm may be done than good, and that the law of supply and demand cannot be lightly set aside."

In spite of the suffering caused farmers by the decline in industrial stocks, Mr. Teague declared, "the organization of cooperatives has been greatly accelerated by the very existence of this depression.

"When farmers are in their greatest adversity," he said, "they recognize the necessity of securing control of the marketing of their products and are much more prone to act collectively than they are during more prosperous times, when their products meet with a more ready sale at good prices."

New Hampshire Drops Case Against B.&M.

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—State officials Oct. 15 announced the dismissal of the long pending suit of the State against the Boston & Maine Railroad for an alleged violation of the 1917 law governing the car repair work required to be performed by the road in its shops in this State.

This action followed ratification Oct. 14 by the railroad's directors of a new agreement with the State which, it is estimated, will increase the number of shop employees in this city by 125, will boost the annual pay roll $250,000 yearly, and cause shop extensions here involving an expenditure of $450,000.

The new agreement, which must be ratified by the Legislature through a change in the 1917 law, will establish as a measuring stick a basis of locomotive car miles operated in New Hampshire, as compared with the entire system. It represents, state officials agreed, a compromise from the arbitrary standards required under the 1917 law, which has never been accepted by the railroad, but will result in an actual increase in the number of employees over those employed under the existing law.

Federals Credited With Lead in Brazil

By The Associated Press

The Brazilian revolution has gone into its eleventh day, with available reports indicating that the Federals thus far have the edge in military operations.

Federal sources claim victories in all sectors and particularly on the 200-mile Sao Paulo-Parana front, in the State of Minas Geraes and in eastern Rio de Janeiro. Government troops are credited with two victories in upper Rio de Janeiro which remove a menace from the Federal capital, while federals continue to march through Minas Geraes, one of the first three states organizing the revolution.

Insurgent quarters continue to make general statements, saying that the advances of the southern revolutionaries have the Federals badly worried. The rebels predict that a decisive battle in the Sao Paulo-Parana region will be fought Oct. 15 or 16.

Metal Trade Strike Starts in Germany

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The lowering of wages 6 to 8 per cent in the metal industry has rendered a strike inevitable.

The meeting on Oct. 14 of the German trades unions showed that the requisite majority of votes in favor of the strike had been obtained. Eighty-five per cent, or 90,800, voted for the strike and 15,000 for arbitration, and the men and women workers of more than 200 factories come out on Oct. 15.

Negotiations, nevertheless, are still proceeding. While the situation is critical and arbitration very difficult, it is hoped that a modus operandi will yet be found to reconcile both parties and prevent further strikes.

MAINE GRANGE TO MAKE ISSUE OF TAXATION

Rural Districts Seek Relief—Electricity Tax Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—A change in this State's system of taxation more favorable to the rural interests will be one of the proposals upon which the State Grange may be expected to take definite action at its coming annual session.

With continually increasing rates of taxation in the rural towns, in which the state tax rate plays an important part, the Grange taxation committee may consider new sources of taxable revenues.

One of these sources of new revenue would be a tax upon intangible property. An amendment to the Constitution of Maine, adopted in September, 1913, permits the Legislature to tax intangible personal property at a different rate from that applied to other classes of property. Several unsuccessful efforts have been made to pass legislation along the lines permitted by the constitutional amendment.

Another suggested source is an excise tax upon each kilowatt hour of electricity generated within the State.

Grange sentiment at the present time is divided upon the advisability of such a proposal. The members who oppose it take the ground that if the excise tax were adopted it would be difficult to get the electrical companies to assist in the matter of rural electrification.

It seems certain, however, that a demand will be made for a revision of the present tax exemption laws so that all property will be taxed except that actually used for church or school purposes.

With the tax rate at more than 70 mills in some of the rural communities, the taxation question is looked upon as certain to be a vital one at the coming Grange session.

Advertising Urged As Business Aid

Increased advertising is one of the best ways to hasten the return of business prosperity, Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the Babson Statistical Organization, told members of the Boston Credit Men's Association at their meeting on Oct. 14.

"Now is the time constructive advertising should be done," Mr. Wilson declared. He assured his audience that "the fundamental growth of this country has been upward and will continue upward regardless of periods of depression and readjustment."

The problem now is one of scientific management, and of seeing that production does not exceed demand, he said. The rôle of credit men is to study business conditions constantly and closely, in the effort to prevent the recurrence of depressions.

COLONIAL BALL ENDS TERCENTENARY FETE

Consular agents from 22 foreign nations have been invited to attend the colonial costume ball in the Boston Garden, Oct. 17. This ball will mark the climax of the Tercentenary celebrations. Of the more than 20,000 persons expected, only those in costume dress will enter the grand march.

Band concerts, drills, racial and national group dances, competition among 117 young women for the title of "Miss Tercentenary," and the possible attendance of the West Point cadets, are the events scheduled. Society, civic organizations, military groups, the city of Boston and merchants have coöperated for the success of this event. Proceeds from tickets are to be given to worthy charities.

Library Club Plans 40th Anniversary

The Massachusetts Library Club will celebrate on Nov. 13 the fortieth anniversary day of the meeting at which the club was organized, according to an announcement by George H. Evans, president of the club, and Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the club's fortieth anniversary committee.

The major feature of the celebration will be a reception and dinner, to be held at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, at 6 p. m. In the afternoon, at the Boston Public Library, there will be a program of professional library interest.

Among the speakers at the dinner will be charter members, William C. Lane, librarian emeritus, Harvard College Library; Alice G. Chandler, a trustee of the town library of Lancaster, and Frederick W. Faxon, present delegate of the club to the American Library Association. It is hoped by the committee that Adam Strohm, president of the American Library Association, and Carl H. Milam, secretary of the same association, will speak.

Bridge Dedicated to Harriman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITTINGHAM, Vt. — The Davis Bridge development of the New England Power Association, comprising a large earth dam built a few years ago, was christened here Oct. 15, when a group of power officials unveiled a bronze tablet and formally gave the work the name of Harriman Dam, after Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Boston Elevated trustees, and former president of the power association.

On the tablet which is placed on a granite boulder in the dam there are recorded the contributions made to the development of New England's natural resources by Mr. Harriman and his associate, Malcolm G. Chace of Providence.

Among the speakers were Samuel C. Moore, vice-president and general manager of the New England Power Association; Arthur E. Pope, another vice-president, and George Bramwell Baker of the board of directors. Mrs. Harriman performed the ceremony of unveiling the tablet.

SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES AWARDED AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—President James Rowland Angell, Oct. 14 presented to 13 members of the class of 1933 the New York Yale Club's prizes for scholastic excellence.

The first prize of $150 was awarded Eugene V. Rostow of New Haven, whose scholarship record for the past year averaged 94 per cent. The $100 second prize went to Joseph B. Ulman, White Plains, N. Y., with an average of 91.6 and the $50 third prize to Robert W. Biach, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., with 91.

EVENTS TONIGHT

First in series of interpretative recitals, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," by Grover Shaw, Emerson College of Oratory, 8.

Lecture, under auspices of Massachusetts branch, League of Nations Association, "America's Share in World Organization," by Dr. M. O. Hudson, Boston Public Library, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: "The Pageantry of Folk Lore," by Ellenor Cook and Camilla Edwards, Fine Arts Theater, 7:45. Informal bridge, 5 Walnut Street, 7:30.

Statler Hotel: United Typothetae of America: Reception and ball, ballroom; dinner, Cost Accountants, Parlor A; dinner, College Annual Producers' Association, Parlor B.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Caspy dance, Bates Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics; "The Availability of Motion Pictures for Instruction in Economic History and Economic Resources" (illustrated by the courtesy of the University Film Foundation), J. T. Miller; Geological Lecture Room, University Museum, 7.45. First meeting Harvard Mathematical Club; "Topics in the Theory of Functions," by Prof. W. F. Osgood; Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Dinner, Syrian Ladies' Aid Society, 44 West Newton Street, 6 to 8.

First of three dinner conferences for discussion of the old age act; given by officials of Boston department of public welfare in coöperation with the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Debate, "Should the Present Type of Steel Trap Be Outlawed in Massachusetts?" discussed by Howard Noble (for) and John W. Ruskin (against); Assembly Hall, clubhouse, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Cambridge): Talk, "The Principles of Successful Salesmanship," by W. H. Greenleaf, 7:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Edward McHugh, baritone, and Marie Murray, contralto.

Theaters

Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:20.
Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary Celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute, rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon at which William M. Butler and Marcus A. Coolidge will discuss major issues of the coming election, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

United Typothetae of America (Hotel Statler): Meeting, marketing and sales conference, ballroom.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, New England Ice Dealers' Association, Parlor B.

Lecture, "The Place of Social Music in the Settlement," Martha Cruikshank, Southend House, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Shakespeare class, Women's Club, Library Hall, 10:30.

Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Talk by Thomas Nixon Carver regarding the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act in Massachusetts, Club Assembly Hall, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Exhibits of leaves, berries and wild flowers. Most complete display of Philippine objects in the East, other foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street.—Prints, including complete collection of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Collin and Clair Leighton.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street.—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight and possibly Thursday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northeast to east winds shifting to westerly Thursday.

Southern New England: Cloudy with rain this afternoon and tonight and possibly in north and eastern portions Thursday morning; not much change in temperature; strong northeast and east winds this afternoon and tonight, shifting to west over south portions Thursday.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; strong northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct.15	Max. Oct.14		8 a.m. Oct.15	Max. Oct.14
Albany	60	78	Memphis	60	80
Atlantic City	58	66	Montreal	52	74
Boston	56	78	Nantucket	64	72
Buffalo	60	74	New Orleans	68	82
Calgary	14	..	New York	58	78
Charleston	68	76	Philadelphia	60	74
Chicago	52	60	Pittsburgh	54	80
Denver	42	68	Portland, Me.	56	66
Des Moines	54	66	Portland, Ore.	44	52
Eastport	52	74	San Francisco	54	68
Galveston	74	80	St. Louis	62	78
Hatteras	68	74	St. Paul	50	56
Helena	18	54	Seattle	42	54
Jacksonville	68	78	Tampa	68	82
Kansas City	60	62	Washington	58	72
Los Angeles	52	72			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:40 p. m., Thursday 5:31 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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UTILITIES BOARD SCANS CROSSING ABOLITION NEED

Importance of Proposed Eliminations Studied at First Hearing

Careful consideration of the relative importance of proposed grade-crossing eliminations, as compared with those not included in the suggested program, before further steps are taken, was urged by Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at the first of a series of five public hearings held before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities Oct. 14.

The department has before it a list of 32 proposed grade-crossing eliminations prepared by the Department of Public Works. At the first meeting, the utilities group considered five crossings in Taunton and one in Mansfield.

While Mr. Russell argued in favor of considering "other crossings" as part of the elimination program, in preference to some of those already listed, Henry C. Attwill, member of the utilities commission, maintained that it was not the part of the commission either to add or detract from the prepared list, but to establish the order in which those listed should be abolished.

Mr. Russell recommended that the commission take into consideration the ability of the carriers to comply with the financial burdens that they would be obliged to shoulder under the terms of the abolition act as passed by the Legislature. He referred to the decline in the company's earnings this year. He added that the railroads were confronted with the task of doing away with grade crossings, year by year, but insisted that there should be no intent to bankrupt the roads.

Willis K. Hodgman, Mayor of Taunton, favored the immediate elimination of the Tremont Street, Winthrop Street, and Somerset Avenue crossings, which are to be treated as one project. The cost of the "three-in-one" project he estimated at $1,500,000. Others felt that the project should be placed high on the program, if not first.

Mr. Russell pointed out that the County Street and Middleboro Avenue crossings in Taunton were not on the main line, that there were few train crossings and because of the expense he numbered them among those which he thought could be postponed in order that the financial burden at this time should not be too heavy. The company's estimates of the cost of the "three-in-one" project was between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, he said.

On Oct. 17 the commission will consider six other proposed crossing eliminations in the vicinity of Ayer, Lincoln, Reading and Framingham.

PRISON REFORM URGED IN PLACE OF BRUTALITY

(Continued from Page 1)

chief protection of public institutions from their debauchery by partisan politics, which was described by Mr. Byers as the chief obstacle to proper prison control.

Next to politics, Mr. Byers listed idleness, "any of which is too much;" overcrowding; lack of classification of prisoners on the basis of character; too many privileges of the wrong kind and too few punishments of the kind calculated to be helpful; and devitalizing supervision which is often likely to destroy mutual confidence between supervising officials and those in charge of institutions.

"Prisons," said Mr. Byers, "have been—many of them still are—the most inviting fruit on the political tree. In one of them of which I had personal knowledge, an act of the Legislature directed the distribution of guardships among the nearly 100 counties of the State. At least one to each. With every change in the State's administration, a new warden came in and with him a new set of guards. The latter were usually selected by the several county committees of the dominant party. It took a good ward worker to land a job as prison guard in those days."

Mr. Byers reviewed the history of methods of putting prisoners to work, and while not condemning the contract system altogether, recommended labor for state use first. Requisite to the successful conduct of prison labor, he said, are, first, the active sympathy of free labor and its employers in order that those from prison vocational schools may have a chance when they return to the outside world, and second, the non-interference of special interests when prisons endeavor to supply the State with articles for its use.

Probation, said Mr. Byers, could have prevented much of the overcrowding of American prisons.

Favoritism Deplored

Mr. Byers deplored favoritism shown certain prisoners by certain officials, and advocated the abolition of the trusty system as special privileges create jealousies and a sense of unfairness, he said.

"Despair of no man," the Rev. R. V. Lancaster, director of religious work in state institutions, Richmond, Va., advised his hearers at a meeting of the Chaplains' Association. He spoke of opportunities which chaplains had in every institution and how they could help unfortunates when all the so-called "scientific specialists" could not.

Dr. Walter N. Thayer Jr., superintendent of the New York State Department of Correction, protested that fixing a definite term in prison as punishment for crime is "ridiculous," asserting that judges should merely set a minimum and leave the final release of criminals to wardens and psychiatrists who can tell when the convict has been properly punished and should be sent again into society.

Likewise he ridiculed distinguishing between petty and grand larceny as examples of punishment according to the degrees of the offense. The only factor usually absent is opportunity, he believed, since a man convicted of petty larceny and sent to jail for 60 days "is as guilty as the man convicted of grand larceny and given five years." The fact that the first man found only $5 to steal does not lessen his guilt, Dr. Thayer said.

Appointment of prosecutors for life, after they have attained mature judgment in years of experience instead of election of young and inexperienced men to office, is a needed reform, the speaker argued.

DEITZ HEADS LAW STUDENTS

Louis J. Deitz of Springfield was elected president of the graduating class at Boston University school of law this week. Mr. Deitz was vice-president of his freshman class and president of the second year class. His reëlection marks him as one of the few students in recent years to hold important offices throughout his law school course.

Child Citizens and Policeman Mayor of 'Garden City' Pay Visit to Governor

Crowding along the corridors in the comfortable shadow of their "mayor" (who is a member of the Worcester police force and admirably illustrates the new theory that the policeman is one of childhood's best friends) more than 300 child-citizens of "Garden City" in Worcester called upon Gov. Frank G. Allen Oct. 14 at the State House, Boston, and presented him with a magnificent bouquet of late roses grown in the gardens of their "city."

Garden City was founded 24 years ago by Mrs. Robert J. Floody, who is its present superintendent and director. William F. Dunn, the police officer, holds the unusual distinction of being the first mayor elected to office in the "city." He was elected because the children, with a wisdom their elders do not always readily credit them with, had seen in him a man gifted by sympathy with and understanding of them to occupy a position of such influence in their community.

Mrs. Floody told Governor Allen some facts concerning the origin of the idea and its foundation in Worcester. She said the "city" was now 24 years old and that, out of a total of 16,000 "citizens" who had enjoyed its many interests and occupations since its establishment, only four had ever exhibited qualities which brought them into contact with the disciplinary aspects of the law. She said also with pride that here was no threadbare, impecunious city, subject to the financial vicissitudes that sometimes beset cities of more orthodox design, but a city whose citizens, by their own efforts, agricultural, horticultural and otherwise, had amassed bank deposits of more than $15,000.

Governor Allen expressed the greatest interest in the "city," together with some hint that it was not a subject upon which he had had no previous interest, and he thanked the children for their gift with a blend of simplicity and concern which sent them away convinced that, in the present incumbent of the State's chief office, "Garden City" has a friend.

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Business in Textiles Is Reported Better

REPORTS say that a pronounced upturn in the business of cotton mills has occurred, and that silk mills also are working under distinctly better conditions. Improvement in the woolen industry is reported somewhat less than in the cotton and silk branches.

It is pointed out in connection with these reports that recovery in textiles preceded the revival of general business in 1921.

Naming of Dorchester Is Approved, but Indians Hold to Old 'Mattapan'

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

DORCHESTER, Oct. 15, 1630—The recent vote of the Court of Assistants, designating this as the Dorchester Plantation, meets with universal approval. The Indians, however, hold to the old name Mattapan, as might be expected. Thomas Morton tells me that "Mattapan" means to the natives a "setting down," such as a place where, at the end of a "carry" or portage around a falls or rapids, their canoes may be put into the stream again.

"Many places," he says, "doe retaine the name of Pan, as Pantucket and Mattapan, so that it may be thought that these people heretofore have had the name of Pan in great reverence and estimation, and it may bee have worshipped Pan, the great God of the Heathens."

Morton may be right as to his definition, but his assumption that these natives may have heard of the god Pan is not shared by the other early settlers in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay.

The largest group of the new settlers here came from Dorchester, Eng., a borough town in Dorsetshire, on the southern bank of the River Frome, which town, they claim, "may be considered the cradle of the Massachusetts Colony," for it is the home of the Rev. John White who was the first to enlist adventurers for permanent settlement in New England, in connection with the annual visits of the fishing fleet to the Grand Banks. And it was Lord Viscount Dorchester who was employed as solicitor for the patent which eventually passed the seals on March 4, 1629. Thus a name intimately connected with the beginnings of the Colony is happily retained and perpetuated.

William Wood of Saugus, who has visited every plantation within the Massachusetts Bay jurisdiction, describes Dorchester as "well wooded and watered, with very good arable grounds, fair corn-fields and pleasant gardens. In this plantation is a great many cattle, as kine, goats, and swine. This plantation hath a reasonable harbour for ships, but here is no alewife river, which is a great inconvenience. The inhabitants of this town were the first to set upon the trade of fishing in the Bay, who received much fruit of their labours, so that they encouraged others to the same undertakings."

"Well wooded" refers to the proximity of a quantity of growing timber suitable for building purposes and fuel. "Well watered" indicates the presence of running streams, for these people do not consider the standing water of ponds and lakes, no matter how pure, suitable for drinking purposes. The absence of an "alewife river" is a handicap, inasmuch as alewives are used by both Indians and English for fertilizing hills of corn and other ground used for the raising of vegetables. Settlers on streams up which the alewife will not run for spawning are hard put to it in devising other means for fertilizing their fields. The little fishing fleet for which this plantation is noteworthy makes good the loss, in part, by bringing in the inedible as well as the useful and marketable fish which come into their nets and seines.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Assistants, Thomas Stoughton was appointed constable at Dorchester, "to contynue in that office for a yeare, and after till newe be chosen." Stoughton comes from Coggeshall, Essex County, Eng., and was a passenger on the Mary and John which arrived on May 30, two weeks in advance of the Arbella and her consorts. Next to Assistants Roger Ludlowe and Edward Rossiter, whose homes are at this plantation, Thomas Stoughton will rank as the most important officer in the civil affairs of the town. The three will make a watchful and diligent triumvirate. The particular duty of the constable is to see that the orders of the Court of Assistants are obeyed, and that any person disobedient thereto and any disturber of the peace is hailed before the local magistrates or the court itself. He also coöperates with the elders and other church officers in admonishing to church attendance, orderliness at the services and observance of the religious customs.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Gallery

A new name appears on Boston's exhibiting lists, that of Gerald Frank, who is showing his decorative paintings at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. The well-lighted walls make a sympathetic mount for the serenity of Mr. Frank's compositions. They take their place in a charmingly ornamental manner, without too vigorous assertion.

Mr. Frank has sought especially in the figure compositions to retain a simplicity in drawing as well as in palette. Contours are graciously wrought with fluent line; surfaces kept smooth and translucent as monumental alabaster; skies keyed down to the deep sapphire of the tropics. The atmosphere is always mysterious, the time dusk, at the gathering of evening shadows.

In still-life, Mr. Frank indulges in greater detail; he registers more minutely the shapes of blossoms, the lusters of pottery; he fashions his depictions with more roundness and visual truth. The note of aloofness vanishes; the experience is more immediate, more palpable. He has an unmistakable feeling for the decorative potentiality of a picture, an understanding of its function as an embellishment in an interior, and accordingly, its appropriate subdual.

D. A.

DUTCH FARMS SET EXAMPLE IN EFFICIENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

valorem duty of 5 per cent, raised at that date to 8 per cent. That low rate furnishes no protection to the farmer.

Even today in the midst of the present world-wide high tariff epidemic, the Netherlands farmer is not talking about a protective tariff on his bulbs and butter. But he is bothered by the doings of neighboring countries. Each year he must become more expert and agile in climbing tariff walls built around his markets in foreign nations.

As nearly as I could determine by conversation with Dutch farmers, this is how they are accomplishing that feat. There is not a farmer in Holland who doesn't belong to one or more coöperative organizations. Not a single farm is going it alone. No kind of farming or gardening is without its special organization of farmers.

Depend on Own Labors

There is not a single illiterate farmer in Holland. About 30,000 farmers are constantly in attendance in two-year winter courses, involving 200 hours of actual lecture and laboratory exercises in farm science and practice, all real work.

Again, the farm hired hands in France are mostly women while in the Netherlands women make up only 20 per cent of the force. More than half of the Dutch farms require no hired labor. Most of the work is of a highly special nature such as cheese making, bulb selection and the eugenics of poultry. The Dutch farmer would never think of intrusting such matters to a hired hand.

But by a curious paradox, or should we call it modesty, he values his own time at a lower rate than the prevailing wages of hired farm labor. More than half of Holland's farm land is operated by its owners, not by renters, and 99 per cent is in holdings of 125 acres or smaller size, 50 per cent of it in farms of 12 acres or less.

But the feature of Dutch agriculture which most impressed me is the fact that the farmers are directing their efforts almost wholly into lines of farming in which, tariff or no tariff, they can't be beaten. A hen that lays less than 200 eggs a year is looked at askance. A cow loses caste unless she yields 8000 pounds of milk yearly.

Dairy Production at Peak

The average in good dairies is 10,000 pounds per cow, as contrasted with 4000 in the United States. And if any other group of farmers can beat the Dutch in producing bacon, cheese, bulbs, garden seeds, cut flowers, vegetables and glass-house products, it's not of record.

The Dutch farmer wants no tariff on wheat, corn, buckwheat and grain products. He argues that the cheaper he can buy grain feed for his cows and hogs, the better able is he to win out in world's butter, egg and bacon markets. If Holland followed Germany in styles of tariff on grain products, it would raise the cost of breakfast for the Friesian cow, the Barnevelder hen and the Rotterdam merchant.

Up in the Province of Groningen the Dutch farmers grow some wheat and other grains, but they atone for that indiscretion by producing scandalously high yields. And one doesn't visit Holland to see wheat farms. He is far more likely to go to Haarlem to see tulips and hyacinths. There are only 20 square miles of bulb land. It will cost you up to $4000 an acre to buy it. Raising an acre of tulip bulbs will cost $700, but you should get 60,000 bulbs for your efforts.

Tons of Cut Flowers

A cut flower auction in Holland is worth crossing the Atlantic against a strong headwind to see. Dutch farmers exported 3800 tons of cut flowers last year. Within a few hours after cutting they arrive in London, Berlin, Cologne and Düsseldorf by airplane. One pilot in this trade has been dubbed the "rose-flier." And the chief activity along the frontier between Holland and Germany is the constant stream of eggs, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes, green vegetables, fresh fruits and bulbs flowing toward Berlin.

Holland is the busiest place I have ever seen. At first sight the whole panorama seems to be a moving mass of things to eat. Just now there is no unemployment except among the diamond cutters. For centuries Holland has been wresting land from the sea and adding it to its farm patch.

In 1920 it began the 30-year task of reclaiming a half million acres from the Zuider Zee. The job is progressing on schedule. When it is finished and the new land is in crops, Holland will have accomplished the miracle of making a small, densely populated industrial nation agriculturally independent, wholly without the aid of a farm tariff. Perhaps there is a lesson or a moral or both in the Dutch farmer's achievement.

HOTEL OWNERS ELECT HEAD AND OFFICERS

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—A. P. Fairfield of Hanover, N. H., was elected president of the New England Hotel Owners' Association, Oct. 13, at the annual convention here. At night there was a banquet attended by 150 and for Oct. 15 a golf tournament is scheduled for a trophy presented by Allen T. Treadway.

Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, John W. Simpson, York Harbor, Me.; treasurer, A. D. Converse, Winchendon; secretary, William L. Douglas, Plymouth; board of directors, L. G. Treadway, Williamstown; E. C. Neil, Manchester, N. H.; Charles B. Day, Portland, Me.; A. L. Race, Boston, and E. P. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.

Coolidge Elected to Head Society of Antiquarians

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The American Antiquarian Society had its annual meeting here, Oct. 13 and elected as new members Ralph L. Rusk of New York, St. George L. Sioussat of Philadelphia, Reginald Washburn of Worcester, Edward T. Esty of Worcester and George R. G. Conway of Mexico.

Officers elected for next year are: Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, president; Arthur P. Rugg of Worcester and Clarence W. Bowen of New York, vice-presidents; Waldo Lincoln, Francis H. Dewey, Paul B. Morgan, George S. Barton and Aldus C. Higgins, all of Worcester, Henry W. Cunningham of Boston, George P. Winship of Dover, William V. Kellen of Boston, William E. Benjamin of New York and Charles H. Taylor of Boston, councilors; George H. Blakeslee of Worcester, secretary for foreign correspondence; Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester, secretary for domestic correspondence; Thomas H. Gage of Worcester, recording secretary; Chandler Bullock of Worcester, treasurer.

Mr. Coolidge, in submitting the report of the council for the first time as head of the society, said that while the society is and has been supported principally by residents of Worcester, it is a national institution and deserves national support.

Mr. Coolidge reported the retirement of Clarence S. Brigham as librarian of the society after a service of 22 years and announced that he will continue as director of the library. The vacancy in the office of librarian is filled by the appointment of Robert W. G. Vail of the New York public library.

MISSIONS REPORT PROGRESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Progress in foreign mission work was indicated in the reports presented at the opening meeting Oct. 14 of the executive committee, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in preparation for the world convention to be held here. Mrs. Frank J. McConnell of New York, national vice-president, presided.

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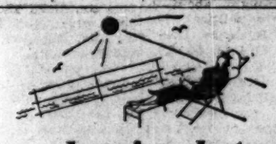

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SPAIN SEEKS FOREIGN AID IN PESETA PROBLEM

Commission Formed to Discuss Stabilization With International Bankers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Willingness to sacrifice national pride by allowing the hoarded gold reserves now lying in the vaults of the Bank of Spain to leave the country is revealed by the decision to send a special commission abroad to discuss stabilization of the peseta with international bankers, which is just announced.

Time and time again Spain has been warned by the foreign economic experts especially invited to Madrid by Gen. Primo de Rivera for consultation that the boasted gold reserves counted for nothing if not put to use. But Spanish national pride stood in the way of any concession to expert advice. The idea was flouted as merely one more attempt by foreigners to injure Spain. It is astonishing how deeply rooted is this feeling.

It is now generally admitted that Spain's economy policy has proved a failure. Though Francisco Cambo, Spain's most brilliant Finance Minister, stimulated industry into forced growth, the country is insufficiently organized to take advantage of the undoubted possibilities for export offered by the decline in the value of the peseta.

Under the Dictator the Exchequer incurred huge debts in the development of schemes such as road building and irrigation and, finally, when the exchange began to reveal the effects of so much largesse the ensuing alarm led to the flotation of a $70,000,000 gold loan. The scheme failed as a stroke of genius, since it was confidently believed that all Spain would come forward with old doubloons, English sovereigns and American gold coins. But the plan failed. Either Spaniards had no concealed gold or were unwilling to put it to patriotic use, and the Spanish Government had to swallow the bitter pill of delivering many of the bonds to the foreign investor.

This, coupled with the high rate of interest, made exchange worse instead of better and when the Dictator, harried by his critcis, fell soon after the loan was issued, the peseta began definitely to crumble. Now, nearly a year later, the Government at last has come to recognize its inability to solve the problem of exchange without foreign help. If this contributes to dispelling the old conviction that Spain is surrounded with malevolence abroad it will be a true gain for the cause of international good will.

EDUCATION CALLED MEANS TO UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—It is through education that the ultimate unity of mankind will be brought about—a cultural rather than a political victory—Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, Eng., said here Oct. 11.

Dr. Jacks was the principal speaker on the second day's program at the dedication of the new $10,000,000 College for Men of the University of Rochester. He spoke before a meeting on adult education led by Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president of Western Reserve University.

"Behind all of our educational ideals there hovers an ideal of the ultimate unity of mankind," Dr. Jacks said. "It has long been my conviction that this great vision will be achieved, if ever it is achieved, as a cultural triumph. It will be the coöperative attempt of all men and all nations, prompted by the undying need for education which all of them share.

"We adult educators most of all are pioneers on the long and difficut road that leads to the unity of mankind. It is a proud claim to make, but I do not hesitate to make it. We all stand together on the common ground of our humanity, and what stronger bond of union could we have?"

Public Meetings Forbidden in Cuba

HAVANA (AP) — President Machado signed a decree, Oct. 14, forbidding the holding of meetings or assemblages of any kind throughout the Republic until Nov. 2, the day after the congressional and senatorial elections.

The decree, although complete in every detail, will not become effective until tomorrow night at 6 o'clock, when it is published in the official gazette.

Officials said the decree was occasioned by a number of minor disturbances, unimportant in themselves, but tending to disturb the national peace, coupled with the desire of President Machado to take all possible precautions against disorders during the remainder of the electoral period.

The prohibition of assembly during the next 20 days suspends one of the rights given Cuban citizens under the Constitution. The power to lift this and other constitutional rights for a 20-day period was invested in the President 12 days ago by special act of Congress.

He may, if he deems it necessary, set up press censorship, prohibit public speech, and suspend the right of habeas corpus during the remainder of the electoral period. It is not considered likely, however, that he will attempt the full exercise of his special power unless extreme emergency should arise.

Machado has openly stated that he did not intend to use the right to withdraw constitutional guarantees if tranquillity prevailed throughout the island, and last night permitted the reopening of the weekly magazine Karikato, closed a week ago because of its bitter attacks on the Government.

A minor clash between students and police at the School of Arts and Trades shortly before noon today is believed to have prompted the President to start the exercise of extreme precautions during the remainder of the unsettled period preceding the elections.

STRIKE IN SEVILLE DECLARED WANING

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — Strikers or strike sympathizers again on Oct. 14 stoned a suburban surface car, smashing windows but injuring none of the passengers. Police search for agitators continued and numerous new arrests were made. The police said most of the prisoners were Communists plotting against the Monarchy.

The strike seems to have made no progress. The metal and stone workers on Oct. 14 were the most important groups still out. The dock workers have returned to their jobs. The police express belief that the strike movement is virtually crushed.

BORAH THINKS PEACE OF WORLD ASSURED

LEWISTON, Idaho (AP) — W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in a campaign speech, Oct. 14, said he believed the several naval conferences in which the United States has participated "have stopped competitive naval shipbuilding."

He predicted great international controversies in the future will be settled by arbitartion rather than by armed conflict, so effective have become the efforts toward outlawry of war.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PILSUDSKI STALLED

WARSAW (AP)—Eight members of the Polish Socialist Army were under arrest Oct. 14, charged with preparing a plot against Marshal Pilsudski, Polish Premier.

The men were arrested Oct. 13 after Government investigation of a conspiracy aimed at the assassination of the Premier Oct. 10. The attack on Pilsudski was postponed when some of the conspirators withdrew after learning against whom the plot was directed.

CAR BODY PLANT BUSY AFTER LONG VACATION

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Reëstablishment of the automobile body assembly line at the Fisher Body Company plant here has given employment to hundreds of men in the last few days.

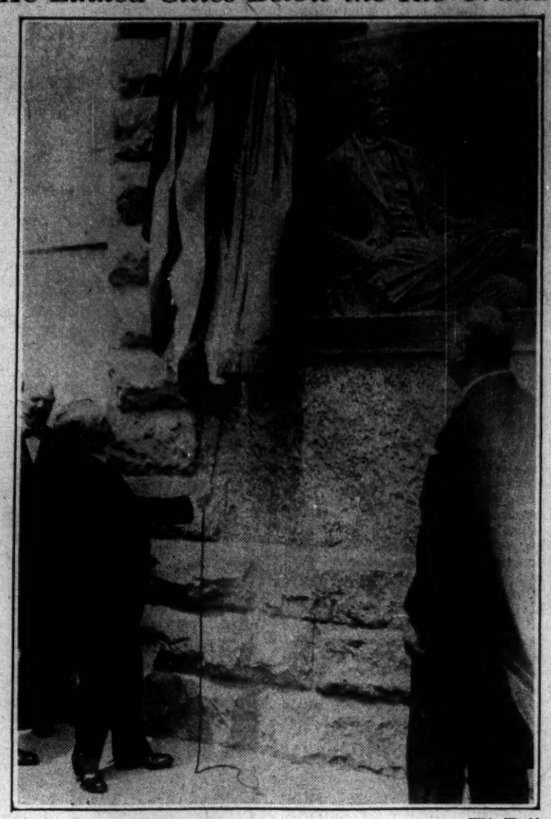
Company officials Oct. 14 said a general resumption of employment was under way and is expected to continue for some time. The assembly line had been idle since early last spring.

PRINCETON SEMINARY APPROVES EXPANSION

PRINCETON (AP)—The board of control of the Princeton Theological Seminary Oct. 14 approved plans for expansion involving expenditure of about $1,000,000.

The plans outlined by the Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, chairman, of Pittsburgh, call for construction of a chapel, gymnasium, social building and dining hall.

He Linked Cities Below the Rio Grande



Wide World

TABLET IN MEXICO CITY TO GEN. WILLIAM JACKSON PALMER

Dwight W. Morrow, Recently Retired United States Ambassador to Mexico, Is Shown Unveiling the Plaque in the Railroad Station in Mexico's Capital, to the American Who Built One of the First Railways in That Country.

Tariff Commission Appoints Bethune

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Tariff Commission announced the appointment of John F. Bethune as its representative in Europe Oct. 15 and in a statement indicated that it intends to attach great importance to the foreign aspects of the tariff.

The statement with the appointment said:

"The commission regards Mr. Bethune as one of the best-equipped persons in the United States for the mission to which he has been assigned, and expects through his work abroad to accomplish much in removing misunderstandings on the part of European countries concerning the American tariff and its operation, and in securing foreign data for the use of the commission.

"Mr. Bethune will maintain headquarters with an adequate staff in Brussels, Belgium, and will visit the capitals and important industrial centers of other countries as occasion may require. He will carry out such inquiries as to production costs, wholesale prices, etc., as the Tariff Commission may find necessary.

"He will also be charged with the duty, in coöperation with other representatives of the United States abroad, of reporting all changes in foreign tariffs and especially such unequal impositions or discriminations as may adversely affect American trade.

"He will be in a position to explain the new American tariff, the meaning and purpose of the flexible tariff provisions, and the rights and privileges extended through them to the nationals of other countries.

MEXICANS HONOR AMERICAN RAIL BUILDER'S NAME

Morrow Unveils Tablet in Mexico City to General Palmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—One of the last ceremonies performed in Mexico City by Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador from the United States, prior to his retirement from the diplomatic service, was the unveiling of a bronze tablet in the Colonia railroad station here to the memory of Gen. William Jackson Palmer, U. S. A., Colorado railroad pioneer and builder of the Laredo-Mexico City Railroad in the late eighties, which now forms one of the two main trunk lines of the National Railways of Mexico, the other being the Mexico City-El Paso route, completed, and first known as the Central road, a few years before the National road, or Laredo line, as it was then known, was inaugurated.

The plaque dedicated to his memory comes as a suitable tribute to the days when railroading by Americans in Mexico was in its infant stage. It recalls what seemingly insurmountable difficulties these rail-laying pioneers accomplished, running many risks and enduring many hardships.

The dedication ceremony was accompanied by a few remarks by Mr. Morrow in which he briefly freshened the memory of what the construction of the Laredo line meant to Mexico.

A like tribute to General Palmer was paid by Javier Sanches Mejorada, president of the National Railways of Mexico, who rendered a fitting tribute to American early-day railroaders. Both his words and those of Mr. Morrow served to further strengthen the ties of good will between Mexico and the United States. The plaque proper was presented by George Foster Peabody of New York, associate of General Palmer in Mexican path-breaking days.

Mr. Morrow said:

"These two great men believed in the commercial possibilities of Mexico, but more than that they had a warm personal interest in, and a great admiration for the Mexican people. They saw the possibilities."

Señor Sanches Mejorada said in part:

"We feel gratified to have had a man like General Palmer to work in our country with the intelligence and grand vision for the future of Mexico that he displayed, and it is befitting that the honorable ambassador of the United States, who also has been a great friend to Mexico, should unveil this gift."

The wording on the plaque to General Palmer reads:

"To William Jackson Palmer, 1836-1909, Union Cavalry General, pioneer railroad builder, prophet of Colorado's greatness. He mapped the route of the first road to Denver, organized and instituted the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, stimulated the State's industry, cherished its development. He founded Colorado Springs, fostered Colorado College and served our sister Republic of Mexico with sympathy and wisdom in developing its national railways."

What are now the National Railways of Mexico, were at one time various railroad companies built by and operated solely by Americans. They represent a colony in themselves as they gradually educated Mexicans to take their place. More than 30 years have transpired since the railroads relinquished American management and operation. This began by a gradual process of elimination that started in 1907, when the Central and National lines were merged, and lasted until 1914, when only the administrative offices and chiefs of departments were Americans.

While General Palmer was one of the early-day railroad pioneers, he was not the first. The first railroad in Mexico was and is the British-owned Mexicano Railway that links the capital with Veracruz. This railroad was constructed by American engineers during the period 1861-72. It was a gigantic task and according to the concession granted the company had to be built simultaneously from both terminals.

BANKER DECLARES SLOGANS CANNOT SUPPLANT HONOR

Pay Debts and Economize He Calls Best Way to Bring Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—Prosperity in the United States will not be made by slogans, but by American business men developing their characters, paying their debts and economizing, Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta, declared Oct. 14 at the nineteenth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America here.

"I don't agree with those who say that all America needs is confidence," Mr. Black declared. "I don't agree with those who say that there must be no retrogression in the standards of living. If America is to return to a solid foundation of prosperity, we have got to be just. We have got to pay our debts. And to do that we have got to economize.

"It is not confidence we need in America. It is certainty we need. It is the knowledge on the part of Americans that business in America has an impregnable tariff. Have that and you won't need any confidence and you will have abundant certainty."

American needs business courage backed by business character instead of overconfidence, he said.

Must Face Conditions

"I believe that if we know conditions and face conditions we can solve conditions. I do not agree with those men who, in their optimism, are declaring that prosperity is right around the corner.

"Gentlemen, I am afraid some of our business men have forgotten that a good name is better to be desired than great riches. I have talked frankly. I alone am responsible for what I said. There must be no dodging. We must put our characters back of our practices if we expect to lay a foundation for permanent prosperity in America."

Mr. Black's extemporaneous declarations in a scheduled address on "The South—an Investment Field," surprised his audience, which in previous sessions has been hearing repeated declarations that "panic is over; it is time to kick fear out; whatever American business may need, it does not need artificial respiration." The attack won Mr. Black only perfunctory applause.

The Federal Reserve official's stand was in direct opposition to President Hoover's recent declaration that the American standard of living must not be lowered.

Bond Price Increasing

Federal land banks and joint stock land banks are in generally good condition, according to the report of the committee on government and farm loan bonds. The nation is maintaining its policy of steadily reducing the public debt, the report continued. The average price of municipal bonds, reported the municipal securities committee, has increased, with a resulting decrease in yield from approximately 4.49 to 3.97 per cent during the year.

To restore public confidence and to bolster the value of securities involved, a simplification of the financial structure of big holding company groups, and a more open policy regarding intercompany transactions, were urged by the public service securities committee in its report.

Growing burdens of state and local taxes were complained of by the state and local taxation committee. Increasing tax burdens on real estate were deplored, the committee declaring that real estate is paying more than its just share toward maintaining the Government. A tendency toward less financing by local road districts, townships, counties and special improvements of strictly local character was reported by the committee on government financing. This should be encouraged, said the committee.

Henry T. Ferriss, First National Company, St. Louis, was scheduled for election as president Wednesday, with Alden H. Little of Chicago as executive vice-president.

REICH COUNCIL VOTES TO LOWER PENSIONS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The draft bill for decreasing pensions was carried in the Reich Council Oct. 14 by 53 against seven.

The reduction is not planned for those in receipt of not more than 9000 marks annually, but regulations are to be made whereby no pension shall exceed 12,000 marks. This applies to past and future pensions and is considered by the great majority as a just settlement.

The seven dissenting votes were cast by Saxon representatives on account of the bill containing certain exemptions in favor of the Reichsbank, the Reich railways and religious communities. The bill will now be laid before the Reichstag.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING DECRIED BY ENGINEERS

People Lose If Public Works Lack Properly Paid Execution

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Competitive bidding for engineering services on public improvement work, which, it is claimed, has been encouraged by municipal officials the country over, is criticized as unethical on the part of the engineer and unfair to the general public by Charles J. Ulrich, engineer and lawyer, in the current issue of the "Professional Engineer."

"When an engineer enters into competitive bidding for engineering services," Mr. Ulrich said, "it is almost sure evidence that he is going to bid less than the usual fee charged by him for the service in question, otherwise he would probably not enter the competition, for he knows that the engineer submitting the lowest bid is most likely to get the work.

"The public is indirectly most vitally interested in the type of engineer selected for public improvement work," Mr. Ulrich continued. "It must through taxation raise the funds required to finance the improvement and it is, therefore, interested in seeing that the improvement work is done in the best and most economical manner. If such improvement work is not properly engineered due to a lack of proper compensation for the necessary engineering services, the public will be the loser.

"The latest call for such competitive bidding came from Phoenix, Ariz. The Phoenix engineers succeeded in convincing the city officials of the unfairness and unethicalness of such a procedure, with a result, we are informed, that the city officials will select an engineering firm for the work contemplated and pay the usual fee charged by such firm for its engineering services."

LUNENBURG FISHERIES OFF

LUNENBURG, N. S. (AP)—The Lunenburg fishery for 1930 has proven one of the poorest in the last decade, figures compiled Oct. 14 showed. The total catch this year of 64 vessels is not expected to reach $1,000,000 in value. In 1929 the catch was valued at $1,500,000 and in 1928 $2,000,000.

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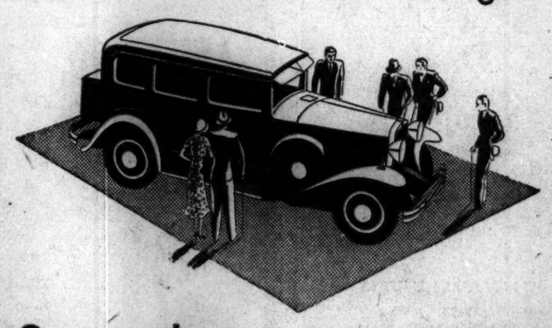

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To Be Published October 24

MARY BAKER EDDY

A LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT

By LYMAN P. POWELL

THIS new and authentic story and interpretation of Mrs. Eddy's life and work is based wholly on original sources, including biographical information contained in the thousands of letters and papers of the Founder of Christian Science, assembled by the authorities of the church and opened by them for the first time to a biographer. To this highly illuminating material Dr. Powell, who is rector of a Protestant Episcopal church in New York City, has added the results of twenty-five years of sympathetic study of other sources and has wrought a life size portrait, notable for its appreciation, its human qualities, its balanced execution. He has attempted to let his material speak largely for itself, and to present it with such engaging simplicity and freshness as will make his story readable to all.

Mrs. Eddy's letters have been quoted *in extenso* wherever they would serve to throw light on the development of her character and thought. They will bring to the reader an intimate contact with her personality such as no other book has made possible.

Another outstanding feature of this biography is the illustrations which supplement the text throughout. Many of them are very rare. Mrs. Eddy is pictured at various periods of her life and facsimiles of her correspondence are reproduced.

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HIGHER LITERACY EFFORT CITED AS GREATEST NEED

Typothetae Parley Speaker Links Labor Lack and Illiteracy

Development of its human resources through education of approximately 15,000,000 illiterates confronts the United States as one of its greatest problems, said Dr. L. R. Alderman, adult education specialist in the Office of Education in Washington, speaking on "Education for Industry" at the Oct. 15 session of the 44th annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, at the Hotel Statler in Boston. He declared that a great deal of the present unemployment is a result of unemployment in the teaching profession.

Dr. Alderman asked the U. T. A. to appoint a committee to coöperate with government workers and other committees engaged in the work of endeavoring to give to every adult the opportunity to learn to read and write.

Declaring that the crime commission has found that a large percentage of young criminals come from homes of foreign-born residents where the mother influence has broken down due to the mother's inability to speak English, he appealed particularly for support of the program of the education office to educate foreign-born mothers.

Compulsory education laws will remain ineffective, he declared, until the parents themselves have been educated. He stressed the point that there are in the United States almost as many people as in the entire country of France who take no part in the duties of citizenship because they cannot read and write sufficiently well.

Dr. Alderman cited numerous instances where education of adults in backward districts or communities has resulted in increased business activity and greater prosperity and happiness for all. He told the delegates that since their product is used only to the extent that the American people are educated, they should be leaders in the movement to provide an elementary education to those millions of adults who need it most.

Dr. Frederick Hamilton, formerly president of Tufts College, told the convention something about the beginnings of printing education. A discussion on this subject and on craftsmanship training was led by George K. Horn, formerly past president of the U. T. A. He told of the printing industry's vocational school in Baltimore, which had been selected as a model for similar schools in other industries by the Baltimore Board of Education.

Adult education in typothetae classes was the subject of a brief address by John Clyde Oswald, managing director of the New York Employing Printers' Association, and printing as a fine art was discussed by Otto W. Fuhrmann, director of the division of graphic arts, New York University.

In welcoming the 500 delegates and guests at the opening session of the convention Oct. 14, Mayor Curley stressed the need for "faith in our ability to devise a program that will make for economic stability." Pointing out that there is no real basis for the depression, he declared there is more wealth in the national treasurey and financial institutions than there has ever been.

The revolutions in South America and the unrest in certain European capitals constitute a challenge to all, he said, "to lift a portion of the burden off the shoulders of labor and devise an economic program which will insure continuity and security of employment for workers everywhere."

George H. Ellis, formerly president of the association, greeted the delegates on behalf of the Boston Typothetæ Board of Trade. George R. Keller, of Detroit, president of the organization, presented his annual report. William Pfaff, of New Orleans, in a brief address, recalled the fact that printing in America was first done in the Massachusetts Colony in 1637.

The present business situation is making it clear that "the consumer is the great stabilizer," Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register, declared in an address on "The Spirit of Successful Industry." A dinner for managers and secretaries at the Hotel Statler in the evening concluded the first day's program.

'KING ARTHUR' TABLE GIVEN TO WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Mayor Harry Collis of Winchester, Eng., and his wife, guests of this town during the tercentenary celebrations, attended a reception given in their honor Oct. 14 at the Town Hall.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, represented Governor Allen, and Peter F. Tague represented Mayor Curley at the reception at which the English mayor said that he was pleased with the wonderful reception given him in this country. He presented this town with an oak reproduction of the King Arthur Round Table as a gift from the people of Winchester, Eng.

PENSIONS PARLEY ANNOUNCED

The first of three dinner conferences on the policies of administration of the new Old Age Assistance Act by officials of the Boston Department of Public Welfare in coöperation with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is to be held Oct. 15 in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, at 6:30 p. m.

Soviets Draft City Workers to Manage Collective Farms

Success of Revolutionizing Move in Agriculture So Far Due to the '25,000'—System Still in Experimental Stage—Many Hitches

This is the third of six articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *giving impressions of a recent visit paid to a number of collective farms in Russia, and showing the remarkable rapidity with which the peasants are at last being drawn into the Soviet system of state and coöperative agriculture.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAMISHIN, Russia—Wherever one travels among the collective farms of the Soviet Union one is impressed by the great rôle which is being played by "the twenty-five thousand," as the industrial workers who were sent into the country districts last winter to promote collectivization are called.

In the Elan district, six hours ride from here, 37 of the 41 collective farms are managed by "twenty-five thousanders." This, to be sure, is an extraordinarily high percentage; even if every industrial worker were appointed a manager, which is far from being the case, there would not be nearly enough to go around among the collective farms, of which there are more than 80,000.

But whether as managers of the collective farms or in other capacities the "twenty-five thousand" have made their mark. In such a body of men there are, of course, marked variations of capacity. Some of the least competent have been weeded out; others are still responsible for a certain amount of mismanagement. But some have acquitted themselves surprisingly well in their new and difficult task as managers of large farms, and in the main the 25,000 brought to the collectivization movement just the quality of hard driving energy that was most essential to success in its first stages. They represent a sort of solid backbone in the loose, amorphous mass of hastily collectivized peasants.

Many Petitioners

The work that is required of the manager of a newly organized collective farm is almost incredibly exacting. Apart from the normal farm problems of planting and reaping and threshing and caring for live stock, the manager must deal with an enormous number of little problems which come up in connection with the needs of the members, the poor supply of manufactured goods, and the irregular organization of pay.

Living two or three days in the same house with V., a former Stalingrad street-car motorman and now the manager of a large collective farm in a large village on the Volga, I could see how mercilessly hard he was driven by the obligations of his post. From early morning his office was flooded with petitioners who asked him for advances of money and orders permitting them to buy boots, shirts, and other articles of clothing. Some of these requests he granted, others he refused, but a vast amount of time was taken up in considering them. The explanation for this peculiar situation was that the income to which each member of the collective farm was entitled would only be calculated and paid after the crops had been harvested and sold. But clothes and footwear wore out, especially with the needier peasants; hence the clamorous throng asking for advances of money which would enable them to buy goods.

An Emergency Call

The day was scarcely long enough to permit V., once he had torn himself away from the office, to make the round of the fields. In one section of the farm, a threshing machine had broken down just in the heat of work. In order to get it repaired it was necessary to call for the chief mechanic of the flour mill, with the result that the flour mill stopped, to the great disgust of the wives of the collective farm members, who were waiting in a queue to get their daily allowance of flour.

This episode, which occurred while I was there, merely shows how far many collective farms are from the goal of complete mechanization and how many unforeseen emergencies the proletarian manager must be prepared to face. V. worked on, as tireless and uncomplaining as a strong horse. After a day of such toil he was quite capable of sitting up half the night by the light of a smoky oil lamp, participating in a session of the local Soviet or the collective farm management.

Another "twenty-five thousander" was G., a young Leningrad worker of German origin, whom I found as assistant manager of a commune. His wife was with him and he had a small baby daughter, to whom he had given the German name of Kriemhilde. The room which he occupied was simple enough; but with its books and furniture it was a contrast to most of the other dwellings in the commune, where people lived in very crowded conditions, 12 or 15 often being crowded into a single room.

A Practicing Democrat

The superior standard of living of the "twenty-five thousand" was sometimes an irritating point with the peasants. More than once at peasant meetings I heard angry voices inquiring why such and such a worker received a liberal allowance of textile goods or sugar when the peasants could not buy either. It would be unfair to accuse the workers of living luxuriously; but when they go into the villages for periods which may range from one to three years, they are promised a standard of living equivalent to what they enjoyed in the city; and this standard is appreciably better in many ways than that of the peasants.

One man who did not insist on his rights in this respect was D., a Saratov worker who took over the management of the collective farm, "Under the Banner of Lenine," in the Elan district. He held firmly to the idealistic rule of taking nothing for himself that the peasants could not have; went barefoot with them in the fields and denied himself many of the farm products which a less austerely minded man in a similar position would have enjoyed in abundance.

He was, incidentally, a man of great charm, with the rich, exuberant personality that one finds in Russians of the most varied classes, and by organizing a cheese factory and a garden for public use and building a number of silos he had begun to convince the peasants of the possible practical advantages of coöperative farming. The one defect which one could notice on his farm was that the grain was not bound up in sheaves; and in consideration of his personality one could only hope that rain would not come before the grain was threshed.

LABOR OPPOSED TO RECLASSING NAVY WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

upon which the federation might act. A preliminary survey submitted this year shows that 532,894 workers in 48 national and international unions already enjoy the five-day week. Continuation of this survey and collection of similar data on the five-hour day was urged.

Extensive analysis of the proposal for a five-hour period was presented by the committee to which it had been referred. While the change appeared radical, they said, it is in reality no more revolutionary in this period than were the 10, 9, and 8-hour days years ago. The pace of per capita production has accelerated faster than the cut in working hours, they reported. Indications for the future are that this development will go on increasingly.

James O'Connell, for 25 years a member of the executive council, and at present connected with the metal trades department of the federation, spoke in favor of the resolution, which he introduced. While he has always been a conservative, he said, the rapid increase in production has convinced him that a radical reduction in working hours with adequate wages is needed to give work to men replaced by machines.

William Green, president of the federation, said after the session that while data are sketchy, it is believed that hundreds of thousands of workers are still employed more than eight hours per day. Part of the executive council's study will include the extent of this condition, he said.

To Protect Women

An eight-hour day for fire fighters was approved by the convention. A 48-hour work law in all states for women and minors in textile pursuits was adopted as a federation objective.

Election of officers, fraternal delegates, and selection of the next convention city were set for Oct. 16 at 3 p. m.

A dispute between the Building Trades Department and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was turned over to the executive council for settlement. The department had asked suspension of the union, which represents more than 1,000,000 building trades mechanics.

The federation voted to support legislation to improve working conditions in Porto Rico.

Several conflicts between management and labor, notably with the Union Pacific Railroad and hotels of Cleveland, O., were referred to the executive council for adjustment.

Mr. Green, in a statement concerning the recent report of the "open shop" committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that the report is a further evidence that the union movement is gaining. The public, he said, is becoming aware of the intent and value of unions, and is coöperating with them to an increasing degree.

Navy Denies Rumors of Reclassification

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, today denied the Navy Department was reclassifying navy yard employees in an attempt to reduce wages.

Commenting on charges to this effect made by speakers before the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston, Mr. Jahncke said the department "has not reclassified employees in navy yards."

"There has been no reduction in the wage scale," he added. "Quite the contrary, I think the Navy Department should be complimented for its effort to stabilize industrial and employment conditions."

MUSIC TO SOFTEN WAITING ROOMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Strains of music will beguile travelers waiting in the Pennsylvania Station for their trains when an elaborate radio system now being installed is completed, it became known here on Oct. 14.

The radio music will be diffused through the main rotunda by means of a powerful loudspeaker arrangement at the ends of the station near the ceiling, it was said. Six powerful reproducers will be used and they will be regulated so as to give an effect of "music quietly floating through the air."

The apparatus will be arranged to pick up radiocasts and also to play recorded music.

PERTH PLANT OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Pressing the button which put the greastest electrical plant in operation, William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, recently opened the new Woody Island water scheme at Perth. Mr. Adamson said that if the British Nation was to keep its place among the industrial nations of the world, it must foster and build up every one of its industries. He was sure, he said, that the country would emerge from the critical period it was passing through.

LONG ADVISES TOWNS TO GET FULL TAXES IN

Inefficient Collecting Commissioner Says, Is Load on Community

Regular and efficient tax collecting, as a boon to municipal prosperity, was stressed by Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, at a luncheon meeting of the Treasurers and Collectors Association in Boston, Oct. 15.

Mr. Long pointed out that inefficient tax collecting has placed one of the most stubborn drags on the progressive efforts of many communities—a drag that is even more of a Goliath because it is inexcusable, he said.

"Experience teaches that 95 per cent of the people pay their taxes without undue urging," the tax commissioner declared, "and the problems of tax collection largely confine themselves to the remaining 5 per cent who are the cause of additional tax burden to the remaining 95 per cent."

He traced the costs of poor tax collecting as ultimately falling upon the shoulders of the community itself. A tax bill that has ceased to be a current one finds the current bill crowding it closely, and two bills instead of one are subject to collection activities, he explained. This makes the task of collecting doubly great, he said, because the taxpayer finds it doubly hard to pay two bills.

Capable tax collectors and extreme vigilance on the part of municipal leaders he advised to prevent the accumulation of unpaid tax bills, which become harder to collect each year they are permitted to continue unpaid. He advocated the warrant as one of the most effective means of procuring difficult payments.

The property sale as a means of collecting delinquent taxes places the collector in a dangerous position, the commissioner declared, and is far less effective than the warrant in bringing the taxpayer to settle. The men appointed as tax collectors should be collectors in every sense of the word, he insisted, and not simply receivers of taxes.

Unless absolutely necessary, property should not be subject to a sale for taxes, he cautioned.

"The activities of the municipalities must go forward," he concluded, "and they cannot without money. The collector is in office to collect: if he does not he injures himself and his community."

ROAD PACT SIGNED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—According to the International Road Convention drawn up in Paris in 1926 and now signed by Czechoslovakia, all traffic in the signatory states will drive on the right side.

Hitherto in Czechoslovakia, as in Austria, Hungary and England, traffic has kept to the left, but now all this will be changed so as to bring this state into conformity with the rest of Europe. It is expected that the complete change will be effected by July 1, 1931. Austria, which has also signed the convention, intends to make the same change during 1931.

VOTE MARK BROKEN BY AKRON CITIZENS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O.—All previous records for the registration of voters in Akron for off-years were broken and records for all Presidential election years, with exception of 1928, were passed by the total of 59,964 citizens who participated in the permanent registration here Oct. 2, 10 and 11.

CONTINUED HIGH LIVING STANDARD URGED BY GREEN

Trade Board Is Told Fewer Wants Mean Loss of Market

There must be no lowering of living standards in America or "we will hurt industry more than labor by killing the market for goods," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting Oct. 15.

Mr. Green protested what he termed visionary suggestions for unemployment relief, which he said were worse than the actual conditions of unemployment.

"Workingmen in all nations want work and not to be placed in a position where they will be regarded as an inferior class or victims of paternalism," said Mr. Green. "Labor wants to retain its manhood, its liberty, and its self-respect, so it refuses visionary proposals that rob them of these qualities. The American Federation of Labor will reject all suggestions that cannot stand analysis. We want to work out our problems in America in an American way so that American workers may be free, and maintain their self-respect."

Regarding the so-called machine age of mass production which has been criticized as detrimental to the workingman, Mr. Green said he favored all new processes including the greater use of power that will benefit mankind. He said that the American Federation of Labor felt that way about it and welcomed all ways by which drudgery might be relieved. Labor in some nations does not take that point of view, he said, opposing instead, the introduction of machines and modern methods of industry.

"I believe," he continued, "because American labor has coöperated with American business and employers in the development of newer and better production facilities that we have succeeded in making America supreme in the industrial world.

"It is somewhat paradoxical that we have been able to increase wages and improve working conditions in the United States and at the same time reduce the cost of the manufactured article. Coöperation of business and labor has proved that such is possible in this country.

There has been some displacement of working men by machinery, and this displacement will constantly increase as invention and mass production continue. One result is that the individual class of skilled workers is gradually being eliminated.

"Unemployment in this country probably will be pronounced during the coming winter but city authorities, business men, chambers of commerce and industries ought to prepare now to relieve distress. But this condition will be only temporary.

"I am convinced that we possess the wisdom, vision, ability and judgment to find a permanent solution for unemployment. If we cannot deal with this problem, then we cannot refute the unsound policies of others. We must show that our solution is the best."

Mr. Green proposed as a solution, and the answer to the increasing use of machinery as it affects employment, a stability and complete balance between consumption and production.

West Point Squad Will Arrive Oct. 16

The West Point cadets football squad will arrive from West Point Thursday morning Oct. 16 and leave the train at Newtonville to proceed at once to the Belmont Springs Country Club where it will be quartered until the game with Harvard on Saturday.

The entire corps of 1700 cadets, in four Boston & Albany trains will reach Boston Oct. 18, at 8:35, 8:55, 9:00 and 9:10 a. m., and after detraining at the Huntington Avenue Station will march to the Common via Huntington Avenue, Copley Square, Dartmouth Street, Beacon and Charles Streets.

A review of the cadets will be held about 9:30 on the Common by Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the United States Military Academy; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and an aide to be selected by the Mayor.

RECEPTION GIVEN TO SHERRILL

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, consecrated, Oct. 14, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, was greeted in the evening by more than 2500 persons at a reception given in his honor at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Beginning before 8 o'clock and until long after 10, representatives of many churches, organizations and social groups attended the function.

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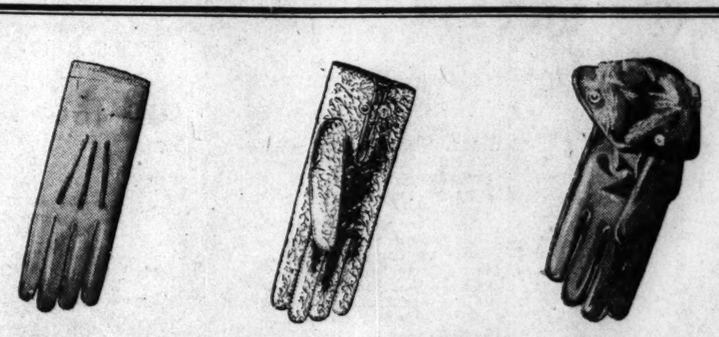
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GOVERNMENT SEEKS EDITORS' DRY LAW VIEWS

Prohibition Bureau Sends 3000 Questionnaires to Heads of Newspapers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A far-reaching effort by the Federal Government to determine American newspapers' views on prohibition has been undertaken by the newly-established division of research and public information of the reorganized Prohibition Bureau.

A questionnaire has been sent to the editors of 3000 newspapers. It carries three questions: Whether the paper favors prohibition, opposes prohibition, or is neutral. In the covering letters, editors are invited to give reasons for their stand, if they desire to do so. The answers will be kept confidential but the numerical returns will be tabulated and published, probably in a series of monographs. Two factual statements on prohibition already have been issued by the bureau.

The money for this investigation was voted by Congress in an appropriation of $50,000 for educational work in behalf of the dry law and narcotic laws. Of the total, $10,000 has been turned over to the Narcotic Division. The Division of Research is under Ernest A. Grant and E. P. Sanford of the Prohibition Bureau, of which Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock is the head.

The consensus of the press is being collected for various reasons. First, it is desired to establish a record from which later changes in the attitude of the public as reflected by the press can be charted. Second, it is desired to get on more intimate terms with the press, and to determine first hand the objections or commendations of present-day enforcement from the editorial reports. It is believed, too, that when the returns come to be counted that a majority will be found on the dry side.

Whatever the outcome of the ballot, it will be given out in accordance with Mr. Woodcock's policy that the public is entitled to the facts, and that unless full confidence is won by the bureau among the public, its work of enforcement will be impossible.

It is further believed that in view of the unusual procedure of the Government in seeking this information, an unusually high percentage of returns will be received.

At the same time, the Department of Justice issued a report on certain cases involving litigation over vessels alleged to have been engaged in liquor smuggling in different jurisdictions.

In District Court in Massachusetts, a final decree of forfeiture was entered against the British schooner Maeuilendole, captured off the coast in July, 1929, with about 726 cases of liquor. A final decree was entered against the British auxiliary schooner Irene C and her cargo. This vessel was captured off the coast in December, 1929, laden with approximately 1250 cases of liquors. The cargo is forfeited and penalties of $37,192 are entered as liens against the vessel.

Arrangements have been made for towing the Canadian steam tug Geronimo to the Eastern District of Michigan from Milwaukee, Wis. This vessel was originally seized in the Straits of Mackinac in May, 1928. While the vessel was in the marshal's custody it was stolen. The ship was next seized by the Coast Guard while entering Green Bay, Wis., with a load of some 6000 cases of ale and beer.

New York Drys End State Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—Instructions for registering for the state election marked the close of the New York State W. C. T. U. convention on Oct. 14, following the adoption of resolutions, naming Prof. Robert P. Carroll as the organization's candidate for Governor. "Carroll Clubs" will be formed under the direction of county leaders, and assistance will be given financially to the Carroll campaign.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the W. C. T. U., announced that the members will register in the Republican Party, as at least 25,000 votes must be cast for a third party candidate before voters can be registered in it.

The resolutions adopted recommend jury duty for women, a state prohibition enforcement code, membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, federal control of motion pictures to eliminate wet propaganda and support of President Hoover's enforcement program.

Appreciation of the dry stand of Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, was also voted. Delegates were elected to the national convention at Houston, Tex., Nov. 14.

Mining Congress Hears Prediction of Gold Shortage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL PASO, Tex.—Unless new gold deposits are discovered there is a possibility of a time coming when there will be a shortage of the metal, J. F. Callbreath, Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Mining Congress, intimated here in discussing the present metal market situation.

Mining men who came to El Paso to attend the western division meeting of the American Mining Congress are practically unanimous in giving the situation in India and China as the reason for the present slump in silver prices.

Mr. Callbreath said that gold used for industrial purposes in the United States far exceeded the amount of domestic production. The average production of gold before the World War amounted to $105,000,000. Since then the average production has fallen to $45,000,000.

The amount of gold that India has accumulated during the last six years is startling, he said. The annual average absorption of the gold production of the world is 21 per cent. In one year India took 65 per cent.

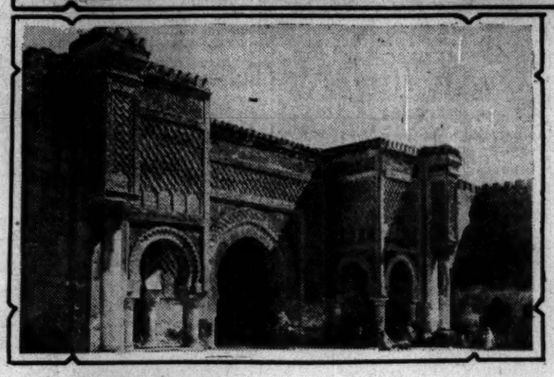
At present the only big lode propositions being operated in the United States are the Home Stake Mining Company, Lead, S. D., foundation of the Hearst fortune, and the Placer Mines of Colorado and California, he said. South Africa is producing the normal amount, but a decline is predicted within the next five years.

The general meetings of the second day of the convention were devoted to technical papers and discussions by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. These papers and discussions dealt with mining methods and problems both in western United States and in Mexico.

BRÁDEN COPPER FINE UPHELD

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The newspaper El Mercurio reported Oct. 14 that the Court of Appeals of Santiago has confirmed a judgment ordering the Braden Copper Company to pay 10,000,000 pesos (about $1,200,000) to the persons who denounced the company for infraction of the law providing for the use of stamped paper and government document stamps.

Flavor of Orient in Typical Moroccan Scenes



Upper—Rocky Beach at Mogador, the "Moroccan Riviera," With Crenelated Sea Wall and White Buildings in Background.

Lower—Famous Seventeenth-Century Gateway of Bab-el-Mansour Built by the Sultan El Mansour.

French President's Visit to Morocco Marks Increase in Tourist Traffic

M. Doumergue Continues Round of Calls Upon France's North African Family—Will Make Casablanca Headquarters Arranging Tour to Historic Points of Interest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CASABLANCA, Morocco—The official visit of President Doumergue of France to Morocco marks the opening up of that picturesque territory to a large volume of tourist traffic. Due largely to the piercing of the Atlas Mountains by fine motor roads, the 1929 season brought tourists—particularly American and British—in record numbers, and the present season is expected to find this 18-year-old protectorate still more popular with foreign visitors.

Morocco is the baby of France's North African family. Algeria has been a French possession for a century. M. Doumergue's visit to that country last May marked the centenary of the French occupation of Algiers. Tunis has been French since 1881. Next year, it will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary under the tricolor. But Morocco became a French protectorate only in 1912.

President Doumergue is scheduled to sail aboard a warship from Toulon, landing at Casablanca, where the construction of a harbor and the concentration of the country's rapidly increasing trade and industry upon that point have made a big city grow up like a mushroom under French supervision. Casablanca is, from the sightseer's point of view, the most attractive of the coastal towns of Morocco, and here the President will make his headquarters.

City of Craftsmen

He will visit Rabat, the administrative capital, 70 miles to the north, where he will be received by the young Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, in his imperial palace on a hill commanding a remarkable view of the city. Thence he will proceed to Meknes, with its massive gateways — monuments to successive sultans—and to Fez.

Here, in the traditional capital of the interior, he will be in an entirely Moorish section of Morocco, with hardly any European influence visible, the French having built their new town several miles from the old in order to leave Moorish traditions as little disturbed as possible. Through the city runs the Wad Fez, with its cooling streams channeled in all directions, feeding countless fountains in an irrigation system that has lasted eleven centuries. Fez is a city of craftsmen, who may be seen at their work—whether at book cover-making, painting, carving, screen-making, mosaic designing and what not—as one passes down the streets.

Further south, the President will view the charming and picturesque gardens of Marrakesh, "the pearl of the Atlas," where also the natives have remained in the historic surroundings.

Returning to Casablanca, he will take ship for Toulon, being due back in Paris on Oct. 24, after an absence of only 12 days from the capital. This indicates how easily accessible to European travelers is even the westernmost portion of the sunny North African empire of republican France.

Morocco, once an unknown land infested with brigands, is becoming a peaceful and prosperous country with its attractive motor roads and winter resorts. The recent establishment of a unified army command on the Algero-Moroccan frontier has proved effectual in preventing possible raids by unsubmissive tribesmen.

Reopening of Agadir

Another innovation which dates from January, 1930, is the reopening of Agadir and the region of the Sus to Europeans for trade and residence. This district, made famous by the dramatic appearance in the roadstead of Agadir of the German warship Panther in 1911—an incident which came uncomfortably near to precipitating a European war—remained closed to Europeans after the World War.

Its reopening is resulting in a revival of the economic life of southern Morocco. Not only Agadir, but also Mogador and Taroudant will now invite travelers eager to explore what is really "new" country, from the touristic point of view. The bay of Agadir is extremely beautiful, and the climate is mild the year around. Taroudant, situated 56 miles from Agadir, is one of the most ancient cities of Morocco, with a picturesque crenelated wall nearly four miles in extent. The mountain scenery of the Great Atlas range in this vicinity is exceptionally rugged and inspiring.

Travel in Morocco is becoming increasingly easy, and good hotel accommodation is to be had in the principal tourist centers. In addition to numerous standard and narrow-gauge railway lines, there is a fine system of roads for motor tourists. Although the country had in 1913 only about 12 miles of motor highways, the figure has now risen to 2500 miles. Not many portions of the globe can show a corresponding increase. A regular system of motor coaches operates between all principal points. Private cars can be hired for tours, and some French visitors make a practice of taking their own autos to Algeria and Morocco. Motor touring has been greatly promoted by the organizing of numerous tours and contests over the roads and trails of Algeria and Morocco.

CHILE EXPECTS SURPLUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile—Chile's new Finance Minister, don Julio Philipi, expects a surplus of 17,000,000 pesos during the 1931 financial year. The economy program which he instituted immediately on taking office recently, will reduce all government expenses by 25 per cent. The estimates were discussed by Congress Sept. 20.

SHEET PRODUCERS MORE ACTIVE

Sheet Steel producers in Chicago territory reports shipments in the first 10 days of October near double the tonnage delivered in the like period of September.

Hidden Orchards and Walled Gardens Brighten Desert Province of Persia

Kew Gardens Botanist Collects 1370 Specimens of Gorgeously Colored Flowers Growing Under the Peach and Almond Trees of Desolate Azerbaidjan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—To judge from the description given by B. Gilliat-Smith, of Azerbaidjan in the Bulletin of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, one would not expect it to be a country where botanizing would find any place.

It is a country, he says, presenting a most desolate aspect, at first glance not unlike, one would imagine, the surface of the moon. There is a complete absence of trees or even of bushes, save where planted by man, or at rare intervals in deep crevasses where a small brook trickles more or less permanently. Snow covers the high peaks of the Sahand range from October to May, and it is not uncommon for it to lie on the northern slopes all the year round.

But there is a brighter side, for, writes Mr. Gilliat-Smith, orchards are a great feature of the country. Riding out in the desert hills one may suddenly come upon an inclosure surrounded by a mud-brick wall, the haunt of hoopoes and the little owl. The trees planted are mostly almond, apricot, peach, plum, and along the water channels, willows and poplar, with, in the richer orchards, splendid specimens of the small leaved elm. Under the fruit trees are planted crops of wheat, barley, rye, cotton, or more frequently sainfoin. Here and there will be a few hemp plants grown for their seed to sprinkle on bread, castor oil plants, also for their oil for the primitive lamps, and millet, which is also used as a condiment. The orchards are artificially irrigated and being rarely, if ever weeded, form veritable living museums where may be found representatives of the flora of the countryside. Within four years Mr. Gilliat-Smith collected 1370 specimens which are now mounted in the Kew Herbarium.

Walking in a ravine about the middle of June one may come across clumps of golden yellow, white, dark blue, pink, ruby-colored and violet flowers which would compete with those in any artificially prepared rockery. At either end of this stretch of beautiful color will be found a little patch of corn and the flowers are due to the sheep having been kept out so as not to disturb the corn. Thus is an apparently desolate country brightened up for a short period each year.

CHILEAN RAILWAYS PROFIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile—Chilean state railways made 66,000,000 pesos ($8,000,000) during 1929, according to a report just issued. Revenue for the year amounted to 277,000,000 pesos—or 26,000,000 more than in 1928—a result obtained in spite of reductions of 10 per cent in passenger and freight charges. Thirty per cent of the profit goes to the state.

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4th—Transportation facilities.
5th—High class population.

In other words,

1st—The beautiful natural effects seen on every hand, velvety lawns, fine trees, trim hedges, and lovely flowers.
2nd—The attractiveness, convenience, good architecture and reasonable cost of different houses and apartments; and their closeness to nice local stores, high class movie theatres, public and private schools, and many churches.
3rd—The nearness to both New York—the largest city in the country—and the seashore, yet recreations for young and old.
4th—The accessibility to the city (and thus to Greater New York) at lowest transit rates, by an elevated and two subway lines, an inexpensive de luxe bus service and Fifth Avenue coach.
5th—The general high standing of its residents in their respective classes,—social, business, professional,—in the fields of literature, music, art, drama, sociology, and science, many being famous for their achievements the world over.

These cover, in my estimation, ALL the points of desirability in the highest type of an American private home, giving, as they do, also the advantages of the playgrounds and recreational facilities for grownups and children unusual near a metropolis.

THIS IS AN UNSOLICITED LETTER FROM A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, resident of JACKSON HEIGHTS.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Olive Hyde Foster.

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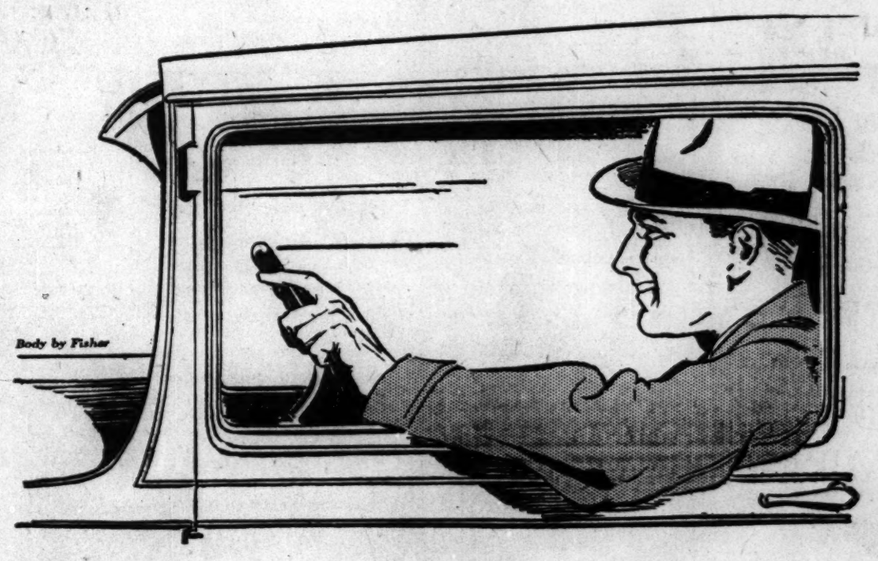
. . . and feel the thrill of the Eight as Buick Builds It



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Thrilling power from Buick's Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine! Thrilling beauty in Buick's new insulated bodies by Fisher! Thrilling ease in gear-shifting contributed by the silent Syncro-Mesh transmission. A remarkable motor car—the Buick Straight Eight. And as a result, in representative cities throughout America, Buick is being awarded 40 to 60 per cent of the combined sales of all cars in its price range. *And four buyers are choosing Buick for every one who takes the second most popular eight.* Come in and try the Buick Straight Eight. Then you can say, "I *know* why Buick is so popular. *I've driven* the Buick Straight Eight myself."

Does your son know about the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild? We will gladly give him the facts and enroll him

THE EIGHT AS BUICK BUILDS IT

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

DRYS INCREASE STATE ACTIVITIES AGAINST REPEAL

Roman Catholic Group and Anti-Repeal Committee Issue Circulars

Dry forces fighting to save for Massachusetts its law enforcement act, have brought out two more circulars this week showing the "why" of prohibition.

Under the leadership of John C. L. Dowling, chairman of the Massachusetts branch, the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition has issued a statement to their fellow Roman Catholics, denouncing the liquor traffic, old and new, reminding them of the evils of the saloon, of the achievements of prohibition and of the progress made by Roman Catholics since the law became operative.

Signed by a committee of 18, it reads in part as follows:

"Catholic authorities have always regarded commercialized liquor traffic as a business largely unethical in practice and a menace to morality, but to avoid the appearance of intolerant assumption over individual rights and social customs, have preached individual temperance or abstinence.

"Commercialized liquor traffic, however, with its retail saloon assumed a position of political and legislative control too powerful for individual resistance. State and local option restrictions and prohibitions were even challenged and set aside by liquor dealers, who, to enhance still further their profits, advised retailers to encourage youthful drinking!

"Fortunately for the future of the American youth, the Eighteenth Amendment, by out-lawing the liquor traffic, achieved in a few years what generations of temperance preachment and personal example failed to accomplish. Banned by Federal Prohibition, the out-lawed liquor interests now seek reëstablishment through so-called States' Rights enactments. In penitential guise the liquor interests protest any intent to reopen the saloon that was abolished solely by grace of national prohibition.

"This purpose of circumventing and nullifying national prohibition was defeated a few years ago by Massachusetts voters. The issue has again been brought before the voters by the latest referendum of the liquor interests. Catholic doors should be slammed against such insidious intent. He would indeed be an enemy to every Catholic interest who would vote for the sanctioning of any compromise with liquor interests so as to return to the old liquor days.

"By voting NO on Initiative Petition (Question 2), the Catholics of Massachusetts will assert an unquestionable loyalty to the Federal Constitution in its entirety, by which law, order and sobriety as national attributes proclaim an American idealism not approached by any other nation."

What Massachusetts would be like without the "Baby Volstead" Act is revealed in a legal study made by H. LeBaron Sampson, of the Suffolk Bar, now being circulated by the Opposed-to-Repeal Committee.

The following is an extract from the document, which predicts that repeal would have the following effects:

"It would take out of the statutes of Massachusetts every provision which makes manufacture, transportation or importation of intoxicating liquor an offense;

"While every police officer in the State would still be charged under the remaining state statutes with the duty of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor, he would be deprived of an effective means of performing this duty which he now has, namely, cutting off the supplies of the seller;

"The police of the State would be under no duty whatever by virtue of their office to enforce the federal law against manufacture, transportation and importation of liquor and would have no legal standing which would enable them effectively to interfere with rumrunning.

"All charges of manufacturing, transporting and importing liquor, which may now be tried in the 75 state courts which are available, would have to be tried in one court, the District Court of the United States, with the result that if the federal law against manufacture and transportation were enforced the docket of that court would be congested, cases would be delayed, and witnesses and parties would be subjected to increased expenses, loss of time and inconvenience.

"The resulting situation would have a direct tendency to increase rumrunning and moonshining, and the illegal sale of liquor, and to encourage lawlessness."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham (First Church): Ritz Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Mobile: Scottish Rite Cathedral, Claiborne and St. Francis Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Montgomery: Church Edifice, 9:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (First Church): Colonial Theater, Farmington Avenue, opposite Sisson Avenue, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

New London: Bulkeley Auditorium, Bulkeley Place, 4 p. m., Oct. 19.

Norwalk: First Methodist Episcopal Church, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

MASSACHUSETTS

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m. Oct. 20.

Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Hingham: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Worcester (First Church): Tuckerman Hall, Worcester Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Fortieth Street and Avenue C, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

East Orange: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Hoboken: Joseph F. Brandt School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

New Brunswick: Opera House, Liberty Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Palace, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

NEW YORK

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, Southwest corner, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Dobbs Ferry: Masonic Temple, Ashford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Freeport: Stone Building, Main Street and Merrick Road, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m. Oct. 23.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Patchogue: Church Edifice, North Ocean Avenue and Roe Boulevard 8:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

Port Jervis; Junior Order United American Mechanics' Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Ookland Avenues, West New Brighton, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Third Church): Carman Theater, Germantown Avenue and Allegheny, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

West Chester: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg: Robinson Grand Hall, Robinson Grand Theater Building, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

SIX INJUNCTIONS SOUGHT

Six more bills in equity to enjoin alleged liquor nuisances, were filed Oct. 14 by Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, and will be acted upon in the Equity Courts, Oct. 30. Four of the petitions ask for padlocking and two for abatements.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Julia C. Reickert, E. Lansdowne, Pa.
Charles D. Connell, Homewood, Ill.
Glenn H. Bancroft, Rochester, N. Y.
Leo Brice, Perth, W. Australia.
Idamæ Oderlin, New York City.
Miss Erna M. Bluehdorn, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Emma P. Schmidt, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ruth Hum, New Britain, Conn.
Mrs. Marie Falk, Brightwaters, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Mabel E. Harrington, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. R. S. Wisner, Los Angeles, Calif.
R. S. Wisner, Los Angeles, Calif.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT IS pleasing to note that, notwithstanding his many public and social duties, the Prince of Wales has accepted the office of Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Surrey, of which province he is already Provincial Grand Master in Craft Masonry. Surrey is a large and growing province in both Craft and Royal Arch Masonry and, in the latter department, has 37 chapters.

Sir William Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, has been nominated as Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge for the coming year. This position was held in 1929 by one of his predecessors in the mayoral chair, Sir Charles Batho, so that the situation is not without precedent.

The Rev. W. W. Covey-Crump, Past Assistant Grand Chaplain, has been appointed Prestonian Lecturer for the coming year. He is a past master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, which has supplied many of these lecturers since the revival of the scheme.

There is a proposal on foot to establish a lodge in connection with the former pupils of George Watson's College in Scotland. As an old Watsonian, the proposal is receiving every encouragement from the Grand Secretary of Scotland, T. G. Winning.

A lodge has been formed by the staff attached to the chain of theaters known as Moss Empires. It is called the Cranbourn Lodge, the headquarters of those places of amusement being in Cranbourn Mansions, Leicester Square, where the lodge will hold its meetings. The crest of the lodge depicts a pleasing stream, wherein are cows and a bank shaded with trees, such as none can in any way connect with the Cranbourn Street of today. Yet it is a picture of the old Cranbourne, which once ran between where Cranbourn Mansions and Daly's Theater now stand. The first master of the lodge is Richard Henry Gillespie, well known in the entertainment world of both England and the United States as managing director of Moss Empires. He is supported as wardens by his two brothers—Col. James Gillespie, who is assistant Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland, and William Ernest Gillespie. The lodge has set out on its career with 11 founders, and is not likely to become a large lodge, owing to the limitation of membership, but that it will be an efficient lodge cannot be doubted by any who were present at the consecration, which was carried through by the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith.

T. J. Norman, Past Assistant Grand Stand Bearer, must have achieved a record in 1000 consecutive attendances as preceptor of the Kirby Lodge of Instruction. This unit is one of the few lodges of instruction which meets weekly throughout the year and T. J. Norman, though making many more attendances, has just completed 1000 without a break. If away on holiday he always made a break in his vacation and attended the lodge. It was a record worthy of commemoration and the members presented him on the occasion with a handsome gold English lever watch bearing a suitable inscription together with a handsome illuminated album containing the names of the subscribers, including he names of the members of the committee of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, headed by the name of the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith, followed by the signatures of 12 past presidents of Kirby festivals headed by the name of the Pro Grand Master, Lord Ampthill. There were 408 names in the album, representing more than 150 lodges, a striking testimony of the widespread and universal respect entertained toward T. J. Norman by his brethren in all directions.

Tariff Abolition Urged by German

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the German Reichsbank, Oct. 14 emphasized the advantages of a federal union of Europe, but insisted that it must have for its foundation an economic rather than a political basis, as proposed by Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France.

Speaking at Yale University, Dr. Schacht expressed the opinion that such a pan-European relationship, with the abolition of tariff barriers to stimulate free trade as its primary purpose, could be best fostered by an initial combination of a few countries and the subsequent inclusion of the other nations as its benefits become manifest.

Broader trade markets are the solution of Europe's economic and industrial problems, Dr. Schacht said in his address which was delivered under the auspices of the Bromely Foundation.

CAPT. FITZGERALD RESIGNS

Capt. Richard Fitzgerald of the Milk Street station tendered his resignation Oct. 14 to Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner. According to Mr. Hultman, it will be granted when the 10-day legal limit is passed. Captain Fitzgerald has served the department for 25 years and is eligible for voluntary retirement under pension. He was one of the first captains to be transferred in the new commissioner's "shakeup."

HARVARD DRYS TO SPEAK

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University and Dr. Richard C. Cabot will speak on "The Immediate Objective of the Anti-Prohibition Forces," at a meeting to be held at the home of Miss Mabel Lyman of Forest Street, Waltham, Oct. 17, at 3 p. m. Both speakers are advocates of prohibition and are opposed to the repeal of the state enforcement law.

FARM BOARD ACT ASSAILED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Legislation establishing the Federal Farm Board was "unsound, ill-advised, illy-digested and of no value to the farmers to whom it was intended to bring relief," the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Convention here was told by its committee on legislation.

NEWSPAPERMAN GIVES BOOKS

WORCESTER, Mass.. (AP)—Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston Globe, has presented two rare volumes of Washington Irving's history of New York to the American Antiquarian Society Museum here, it was announced Oct. 14. The volumes have been valued at $1500.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS." "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain." "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 16

Vocal and Instrumental

Sybil Van Wesel, soprano; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Miss Van Wesel is a soloist in a Yiddish temple, usually noted for its fine vocalists. Classical program. 8.

Paul Larguay, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; male quartet; Willard Robinson's Deep River Ensemble; Maxwell House Orchestra (General Foods—WJZ—T). "Religion in Rhythm," Robinson specialty, by Deep River Choir. 9:30.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Clyde Doerr, saxophonist; Jack Frost Orchestra (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). "Rio Rita" selections, "Moon of my Delight," by Mr. Smith; "Technicalities" by Mr. Doerr. 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music period by girls' voices and string trio. 11:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Victor Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (RCA Victor—WEAF—T). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Viennese program. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Tip Top Club (Ward—CBS). Irene Beasley, contralto; Brad Browne and Al Llewelyn, vocal duo; quartet; orchestra. 7:30.

"Friendly Five Footnotes" (Jarman—WJZ Chain). Del Lampe's orchestra. 7:45.

Molly Picon, guest artist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). Miss Picon is the star of the Yiddish Theater in New York. She is often called the "Beatrice Lille of the East Side." 8.

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). Arrangement of "Naila," "Aunt Hagar's Children Blues" and "Sing Something Simple" are best tunes. 9.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). Perhaps the outstanding Negro orchestra noted for its soloists, trick arrangements and originality. 11:30.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos and his Marimba Band; Abigail Parecis, Brazilian Indian soprano (WJZ Chain). South American dance music which is a weed as flourishing as our Tin Pan Alley variety. 5.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Hungarian gypsy songs; Strauss waltz; paraphrase on gypsy melodies. 8:15.

Kremlin Art Quintet (WOR). Russian male quartet singing folk songs and masterworks. Ravel's "Pireworks" by Mercedes Bennett, pianist. 10:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Historical sketch; orchestra (Niagara Hudson—WEAF Chain). Gershwin, Kern, Guion, Foster and Rodgers music. 7:30.

"Caesar's Water Hazard" (Hamilton—CBS). This is not a travesty on golf, simply an ancient time device to warn long-winded speakers. They had them even in those days. 8:45.

"William Penn"; soloists; quartet; orchestra (American Radiator—WEAF—T). Oddly enough, some of William Penn's methods of dealing with the Indians are used today by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, acting under our Quaker President. J. Henry Scatterpood, assistant commissioner, will greet Penn and speak about our Indian bureau. 9.

Detective story (Street & Smith—CBS). 9:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Hymn Sing. (WEAF Chain). Monthly request program by mixed quartet. 7.

"Eileen" (WJZ Chain). Victor Herbert is said to have liked this operetta better than most of his since it contained his best examples of the lilting quality of Irish music, a vein he loved to compose in. Time is the Irish Rebellion of 1798. 10.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Literary Digest period. 6:45.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Frederic William Wile's weekly political review. 8.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). 8:30.

Republican Radio Rally from Washington, D. C. (CBS—T). 10:30.

Frank Sullivan, humorist for New York World (CBS—T). Another Heywood Broun volunteer. 11:15.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (506ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 MacDonnell's program: orchestra.
6:00 E-Z Big Brother Club.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Talk.
7:05 Political talk.
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 New England Gas Hour: sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 Joyce Brothers Hour: George W. Ventre and his American Legion Band.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Henry M. Neely, announcing.
9:00 NBC, American Gas Association: address, Bernard J. Mullaney; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Male Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist; Grantland Rice interview of Knute Rockne.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Salon orchestra.
5:20 Talk; stocks; agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:30 Milco "Swiss Navy."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, Piano duo; girls' trio; mixed octet; Sax Smith's Cavaliers.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers Orchestral Chicagoans, male quartet.
8:30 Dinner tendered to American Federation of Labor by City of Boston, Hotel Bradford: addresses, Mayor Curley and William Green.
9:00 NBC, Wadsworth sketch: "The Cellini Heritage"; mixed quartet.
9:15 NBC, O'Cedar mixed quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mary Garden, guest artist; Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; quartet; piano duo; male chorus; Deep River Ensemble.
10:30 Philco Program: recorded.
11:00 Time; weather, Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:45 "Singing Pianist."
12:00 NGC, Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Children's story period.
5:45 Ted and his Gang; time.
6:00 The Champions Orchestra.
6:15 Kennedy's Orchestra.
6:30 "Smiling Jim's Joy Makers Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Political talk.
7:15 CBS, "Rhythm Ramblers"; dance music.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 CBS, "Adventures of Sandy and Li'l"; sketch.
8:00 Old Man Sunshine and his Gang; football program.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers" Sketch.
9:00 CBS, Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist.
9:30 CBS, Vocal duo; dance orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Virgil Anniversary Program: addresses; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Beverly Smith, New York Herald Tribune columnist.
11:30 CBS, "California Melodies"; George K. Arthur, motion picture star; soloists; orchestra.
12:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

5:30 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:45 News; Fishermen's program.
6:15 Johnnie Keefe and Bennie McLaughlin, vocal duo.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

MOSES TO HELP CUTTING

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—George H. Moses (R.), United States Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, left Oct. 14 for Santa Fe, N. M., where he will observe the progress of the campaign for reëlection of Bronson Cutting (R.), United States Senator from New Mexico. Mr. Moses will return to New Hampshire later in the month before going to Chicago to consult on Republican campaign activities in Illinois.

G. O. P. IS FOUND GUIDING POWER IN PROHIBITION

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Declares Democrats Weak on Plans

Declaring that the only adequate solution of the prohibition problem lies with the Republican Party, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster, a Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee, on Oct. 14, said that despite every effort to keep the question out of politics it is time to meet the prohibition issue "squarely as one that must be decided eventually as every other great issue is in this country, by the will of the people, but let it be under Republican guidance."

"What plan has ever been offered by the Democrats," she continued, "that would be accepted by the mass of the American people? Have they ever done anything but decry present conditions which we all deplore?

"No one denies for a moment that this issue is of tremendous importance and for that very reason should be held in the hands of those we can trust. You all have the right to your opinions. Keep your hopes, your beliefs, and work for them, but cast your vote for the Republican ticket believing that party will solve the problem, and keep your faith in Herbert Hoover. We worked with our whole hearts to elect him two years ago. How are we keeping the faith if we fail him now?"

Meeting squarely and promptly a charge made on Oct. 14 by Joseph B. Ely, Democratic candidate for Governor, that Governor Allen had traded judicial appointments for votes, the Governor flatly denied the assertion, submitted a complete list of all his judicial appointments and challenged Mr. Ely to make a campaign issue of the matter.

Marcus A. Coolidge, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, in his first public radio address of the present campaign, criticized the Republican Party for its stand on tariff measures, the centralization of authority in the Federal Government, prohibition, and the failure of the Federal Administration to cope adequately with the present industrial depression.

Ford Hall to Start 23d Lecture Year

The twenty-third year of Ford Hall lectures begins Sunday evening, Oct. 19, at 7:30, at Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, Boston, with an address by Abbé Ernest Dimnet on "The Art of Thinking." The Abbé is an author and an able critic of literature and life, with a particular interest in contemporary America.

Sunday evening Oct. 26, Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier, of the British army, will lecture on "A Professional Soldier Demands Peace." General Crozier was one of the youngest generals in the World War, commanding the Fortieth British Division in France during the German offensive in March, 1918. Later, as inspector-general of the Lithuanian army, he made a special study of the "military mentality of Europe." Since 1927 he has been prominently associated with Lord Cecil's disarmament movement and the peace movement generally.

Other speakers and topics so far announced for the season are: Nov. 2, Julian Huxley, "Does Science Leave Any Room for God?"; Nov. 9, Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, "Should Negroes Be Encouraged to Social Equality?"; Nov. 16, Judge Ben Lindsey, "The Forbidden Life."

SPRINGFIELD GROUP PLANS ART CENTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Expansion of library and associated facilities to create a cultural center in art, science and education was decided upon by City Library Association officers. An addition to the present Science and Natural History Museum will be built at a cost of $100,000, bringing the museum front into line with the library quadrangle.

A new building costing approximately $250,000 will also be erected on the site of the George Walter Vincent Smith house owned by the library. This structure will house the James Phillip Gray collection of paintings for which the income of $700,000 was recently made available.

Natural Gas Declared to Be Gaining in Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The growth in the production of natural gas was characterized as the most important business development of the last three years in American industry, by Bernard J. Mullaney, of Chicago, in addressing the twelfth annual meeting of the American Gas Association, of which he is president, on Oct. 13. Six thousand delegates are attending the convention, in connection with which there is an exposition of gas appliances, machinery and equipment.

Mr. Mullaney, who also is vice-president of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago, said the development of the natural gas industry indicated "significant changes in a large part of the country's economic, industrial and domestic life."

H. C. Cooper of Pittsburgh, chairman of the organization's technical and research committee, urged coöperation with the United States Bureau of Mines, the American Petroleum Institute and related bodies, with a view to lessening waste in production and increasing efficiency in handling.

"The industry must insure its production and handling in such a manner as will assure the prolongation of its availability, under efficient handling and usage, over the greatest possible period of time and for the greatest number of users to which it may reasonably and properly be applied," he said.

In emphasizing the importance of conservation, H. C. Morris, of Dallas, Tex., told the delegates that in this country there are approximately 80,000 miles of natural gas transmisson lines. So far this year, he said, 12,000 miles of pipe line construction have been started or projected.

"With the completion of the extensions of natural gas service now definitely planned, natural gas will be distributed to 38 states. Of these, eight states and the District of Columbia have come into the natural gas picture this year. Natural gas now is produced in commercial quantities in 25 states," Mr. Morris said.

Edgar G. Hill of Birmingham, Ala., an executive of the Southern Natural Gas Corporation, indicated the possibility of a "super-gas system," saying that the day may be near when all gas systems may be interconnected. He held that from the standpoints of conservation in production, stability of markets and permanence of investments, the advantages of such a system are not hard to visualize.

Curley Cautions Boston Theaters to Regard Laws

Speaking for the Censorship Board of Boston, Mayor James M. Curley issued on Oct. 15 a warning to the theaters of Boston that they must comply with the moral code in their productions or suffer revocation of their license for an indefinite period.

"The Censorship Board of Boston consisting of the Mayor, the chief justice of the Municipal Court, Wilfred Bolster, and Eugene C. Hultman police commissioner," he said, "for the first time in seven years visited one of the shows on Oct. 14 which John M. Casey, municipal censor, stated had refused to comply with his recommendation, and which was violating the moral code adopted in 1916.

"Apparently between the time when the complaint was made by the municipal censor and the performance which the censorship board viewed, the management had made such changes as had been recommended.

"In the opinion of the censorship board, a flagrant and general disregard has been in evidence of the rules adopted in the interests of decency and morality. Accordingly, it has been found necessary to adopt a new policy under which the failure of the licenses of an amusement enterprise to comply with the recommendation made by the municipal censors will not only cover the loss of license, but the revocation will be for an indefinite period of time rather than the scheduled duration of the production."

BOTANY MILLS LOSS LARGER

Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc., and Botany Worsted Mills, for six months ended June 30, 1930, show net loss of $1,850,430 after depreciation, interest, inventory adjustments, etc., against net loss of $568,087 in the first half of 1929, which included a federal tax refund of $645,963 in current earnings.

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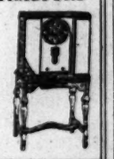

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RADIO WEATHER CHART ENABLES SHIPS AVOID FOG

Entire Front Page of Newspaper Radioed to Liner at Sea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—After experimenting with weather charts sent by radio to the liner America at sea, the Radiomarine Corporation of America will shortly inaugurate a weather information service to transatlantic liners which will enable skippers to avoid fog and hurricane areas in their crossing to and from European ports. This announcement was made by Charles J. Pannill, vice-president of the Radiomarine Corporation of America, while in Paris perfecting arrangements for the service.

The first weather chart ever sent by radio was flashed to the America, off Fastness, on a recent crossing to New York. It was issued in New York on advice from the United States Weather Bureau and 15 minutes after its release, Capt. George Fried, in command of the America, a few hours out of Queenstown, was scanning the chart to determine how to steer his ship over the route most comfortable for his passengers.

A copy of the chart as radioed, with Capt. Fried's notations, shows the remarkable degree of accuracy with which the original, issued in New York, winged its way to the fast-moving vessel then 3000 miles from its home port. "This weather chart is of great value to all vessels at sea," replied Captain Fried after a careful study of the weather map.

High and low pressure areas, barometer readings, direction of winds, fog banks and other information useful to mariners is noted on the first chart ever issued by radio. The information was gathered by radio from ships at various places on the north Atlantic and issued by radio immediately afterward, so that the chart, at the time it reached the America, was an accurate forecast of what Captain Fried could expect on his trip to New York.

The exact location of a dense fog bank, for example, enabled the commander of the America to steer his ship around it. While rough weather due to a hurricane cannot be avoided when directly in the path of a liner, Mr. Pannill pointed out, the skipper can avoid the center of the storm when warned in advance by a radio chart.

For several months the Radiomarine Corporation has been conducting a series of experiments with the radio equipment on board the America. Recently the front page of a New York newspaper was radioed to the ship. It is understood the United States Lines is endeavoring to develop this service so that one of the leading New York newspapers will be sent by radio to the ships of the fleet while at sea, enabling passengers to read exactly the same news as that carried by the original paper in its New York edition.

Scot Pays Tribute to French Fealty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Tribute was paid to France by Principal Rait at a banquet given here by the Scottish branch of the Franco-Scottish Society to the French delegation which visited Scotland recently.

They were celebrating, he reminded them, what was, he believed, with one single exception, the longest lived of European alliances and not the least fruitful in results.

"Our common memories," Principal Rait declared, "are not only of the battlefields. If we have a mutual debt as brothers in arms, we in Scotland owe to you in France an obligation all our own in the region of civilization and culture."

INKSET, PORTUGAL'S PEACE PALACE GIFT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Following the example of many other nations, Portugal has decided to make a national gift to the Palace of Peace at The Hague. The offering is an inkstand in engraved silver, a product of the art in which the Portuguese have excelled since the twelfth century.

Before the war the order was given to a famous jeweler and silversmith in Portugal to make the gift in the purest Portuguese style, but owing to the war and subsequent financial difficulties the order was suspended.

The work has now, however, been completed. It is a massive piece of silver plate, elaborately engraved, and designed in the old Portuguese style, as were the silver candelabra offered by President Carmona to Princess Maria José of Belgium, as a wedding present.

The ink stand on its silver tray, in seventeenth century style, weighs six pounds. It has two receptacles for ink, and one for the quill pens of the period. In relief on the silver are engraved the arms of Portugal.

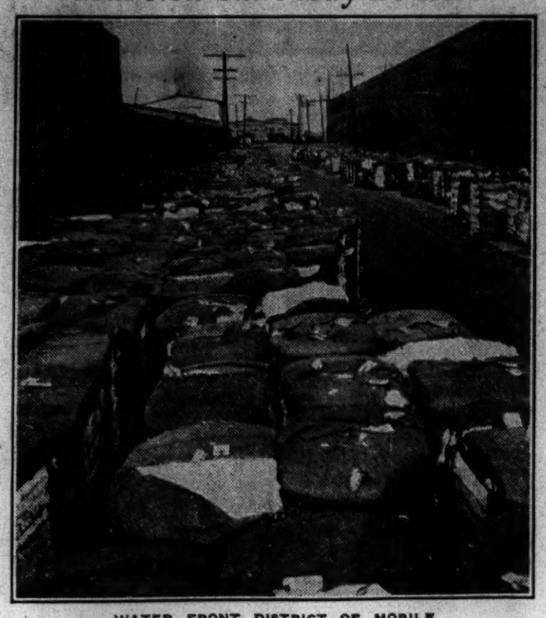
REFORMED CALENDAR ASKED BY JUGOSLAVS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The people of Jugoslavia lose over a billion dinars every year because of unnecessary holidays. This enormous loss, which is equal to one-seventh of the total value of Jugoslav exports, is due to a lack of harmony between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox church calendars, because of which many people here celebrate a double set of holidays.

To eliminate this waste of time, the merchants and industrialists of Jugoslavia at their annual congress here passed a resolution requesting the Government to reform the calendar.

Your New Shirt May Be Here



WATER FRONT DISTRICT OF MOBILE

Steamers Go Out Every Day Loaded as Never Before With Cotton, Yet It Continues to Fill Docks and Warehouses and Even Line the Streets.

Cotton Floods Mobile Streets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOBILE, Ala.—With a prospect of breaking all former records for cotton handled here the port of Mobile is being flooded with cotton from adjoining states, most of which in the past has gone to Atlantic ports, making it necessary for the sidewalks and streets of the cotton warehouse district to be used for classing, sampling and weighing the staple before storing it in the warehouses.

Much of this cotton, which is pouring in from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida and from points within a radius of 250 miles from this city, is being shipped abroad. It is stated that 2000 truck loads of cotton have been brought into the city for delivery to the warehouses and compresses here.

Though the cotton season for 1930 only began Aug. 1, there has been, according to a recent estimate, an increase of 43 per cent in the bales already received over the number received in the same time last year. The trucks bringing an average load of 18 bales arrive in such great numbers that double forces of men have been put on to operate them and to handle the warehouses and compresses.

In spite of the fact that some of the warehouses are taxed to their capacity, it is stated that there will be ample storage room for all the cotton which will be brought into the city. Railroad piers and Turner Terminal offer large storage capacity and the city wharf has been called into service and is filling up with cotton bales.

Congestion is steadily relieved by the exporting of this commodity. In two days recently it was estimated that 15,000 bales were loaded on steamers for export abroad.

Reductions in cotton rates made by some of the railroads to meet competitive truck rates will help increase cotton receipts, it is thought. The fiscal cotton year extends from Aug. 1 to July 31.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA TO USE COPPER COIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The Rhodesian Government has decided to introduce copper coinage into southern Rhodesia. It is felt that this measure is long overdue and would bring Rhodesia into line with other parts of the Empire.

The use of copper coins is becoming increasingly advisable with the rapidly falling wholesale prices throughout the world. It will help to reduce the cost of living for Europeans, as well as for native employees.

SMUTS REGARDS ZIONIST SETBACK OPTIMISTICALLY

Regards Jewish National Home as Firmly Established

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Speaking at a Zionist banquet in Johannesburg, Gen. Jan C. Smuts said that when the Jewish cause was in difficulty it was not for him to keep quiet and sit still. The fears entertained by the general public were groundless, and the Jewish cause of a national home was much more firmly established and unshakable than most people imagined.

In the Earl of Balfour the Jews had lost a stalwart friend. The Balfour Declaration was not a document of passive benevolence for the Jewish cause, but was a declaration of an active policy. But the declaration had not been accepted by a certain section of the Palestine population.

For seven years there had been peace in Palestine, and this had lulled people into a false sense of security. The same section of population in 1929 again challenged the Declaration and the result was the Palestine Commission.

General Smuts said he would not express an opinion on the commission's report. "I have too much knowledge of commissions' reports," he added. The British Prime Minister, had, however, unequivocally reaffirmed the British Government's determination to carry out and stand by the letter of the original Declaration.

Apart from the Declaration, the British Government could not allow lawlessness in Palestine. "I have complete confidence that there will be a far firmer handling of such situations than we have seen in the past," he continued.

"If the Suez Canal is of vital interest to the Empire, as it is, the defense of the Suez Canal is not along that cutting from the desert, but its defense is in Palestine. The British Government, if it wants security in Palestine for the Suez Canal, will in future be much more careful about the distribution of its forces, so that a recrudescence of these disturbances may not be repeated.

"If Palestine is to be the national home for the Jews the implication is an act of policy of Jewish immigration. There should be an open door and active support to immigrants from the mandatory government.

"The apparent setbacks have really pushed forward the Zionist cause. The cause stands today more secure than years ago," he concluded.

Irish Free State Wins Council Seat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The election of the Irish Free State to membership of the Council of the League of Nations, under the three-years' rule, has given great satisfaction to the Government of William T. Cosgrave.

Ireland cannot be said to have played a docile part in the Assembly. She has been in the forefront of the campaign to secure co-equal status for members of the Society of Nations and has seized every opportunity to assert her own complete independence. With this end in view, she has ranged herself more than once in direct opposition to Empire policy.

The manner in which the Council seat has been won, it is pointed out, marks a definite advance in the Free State's external policy, and opens an important chapter in Dominion history. The Free State has won the seat, not as a member of the British Commonwealth, but on her own merits as an independent member of the world community of nations. This established a precedent for the Dominions of very far-reaching significance.

RUMANIA BREAKS OFF DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania — M. I. Raducano, former Minister of Labor under the Maniu Government, has recently returned from Vienna, where he headed a Rumanian commission appointed to treat with English, French and German creditors relative to the settlement of pre-war communal debts, and has reported to the Prime Minister that negotiations were unfortunately broken off, or at least suspended.

The report indicates that the creditor nations asked for the payment of the entire indebtedness within 20 years, and the immediate payment of back coupons on the bonds issued with the guarantee of Rumanian cities. The Rumanian Economic Council will take up the matter for study in the near future and no doubt reply to the interested nations.

HOOVER INQUIRES INTO MANNER OF SHORT SELLING

Talk With Exchange Heads Thought to Be on Possibility of Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Published reports that President Hoover is concerned over fluctuations and short selling in the New York Stock Exchange received partial confirmation here when it was learned that Richard R. Whitney, president, and Allen Lindley, vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, had dinner with the Chief Executive this week.

No word of the dinner had leaked out at the time, but it was learned that the engagement had been made at the request of the President. Mr. Whitney came from Chicago to see Mr. Hoover, who is an old acquaintance, the two having been connected in World War relief work.

It is not believed that the Federal Government can take any direct action against short selling in the New York stock market, but it is being considered whether the executives of the organization might impose some form of control. In some cases it is asserted that the short selling transactions are being carried on by doubtful methods, and the Department of Justice may be asked to intervene.

For example, it is understood to have been reported to the President that one large operator who sold amusement shares short recently sought to cover sales by sending wires to his correspondents over the country charging that the business report of conditions had been falsified and in that way hoping to drive down the market.

It is recalled, also, that recently the Chicago wheat market was thrown into consternation by bogus messages representing to come from officials in Canada carrying news adverse to the market.

The dinner engagement with Mr. Whitney was on Sunday, Oct. 12, when the President returned early from the Rapidan camp. No information as to the President's guests was allowed to get out from the White House at the time.

Recent callers on Mr. Hoover have reported him primarily concerned over business conditions and the renewed fluctuations in the stock market, which recently set a new low level for the year at prices close to those of last November's slump. Since then there has been a slight improvement in the market.

MARLAND OIL BONDS CALLED

NEW YORK (AP)—The entire $7,500,000 principal amount of series C 5 per cent gold notes of the Marland Oil Co., now the Continental Oil Co., dated June 15, 1927, and due June 15, 1931 has been called for redemption Dec. 15 next. The notes will be paid off at $1002.40 for each $1000 principal amount of notes upon presentation and surrender, with all unmatured coupons attached.

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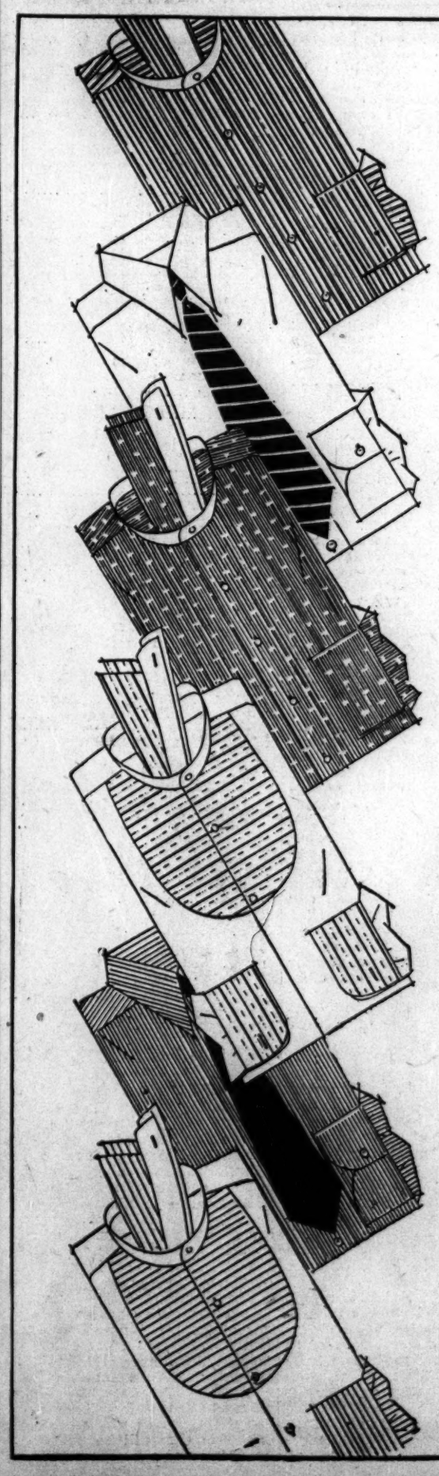
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS COLLETT WINS EASILY

Other Favorites Advance With One Exception in U. S. Women's Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—With but one exception, the favorites in the thirty-fourth annual women's golf championship, which is being played over the heavily-trapped north course of the Los Angeles Country Club, advanced to the second round of match play Oct. 14. Miss Edith Quier of Reading, Pa., succumbed to the consistent play of Mrs. Brent Potter of San Jose to provide the only upset.

Miss Glenna Collett, present titleholder, coasted to an easy 6 and 4 victory over Mrs. Harry Grossman, who at one time held the Los Angeles city championship. Mrs. Leona Pressler, the West's threat, entered the second round by disposing of Mrs. Milton Bernard by the same margin. Should Miss Collett and Mrs. Pressler win their matches Oct. 15, they will meet in the quarterfinals on Oct. 16 in which should be the best match of the tournament.

There are others, however, still very much in the running. Miss Helen L. Hicks and Mrs. Gregg Lifur both medaled sterling 38s in their matches for the best scores of the day. Then there is Mrs. O. S. Hill who eliminated Miss Bernice Wall. While Mrs. Hill required 42 strokes for the first nine holes, her game far overshadowed that of her opponent. Others who scored impressive victories in their first-round matches were Miss Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, who is campaigning for her fourth title, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Miss Marion Hollins, and Miss Helen Lawson. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Brent Potter, San Jose, defeated Edith Quier, Reading, Pa., 2 up.

Maureen Orcutt, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. C. M. Lewis, Los Angeles, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Russell Powles, Long Beach, 6 and 4.

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Mark Steel, Los Angeles, 3 and 2.

Marion Hollings, Santa Cruz, defeated Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, Ill., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Mary Saulsberry, Santa Ana, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Roy Green, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Angie Parkhurst, Crystal Springs, 4 and 3.

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Lucille De Long, San Diego, 3 and 1.

Barbara Lee, Claremont, defeated Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Los Angeles, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Leona Pressler, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Milton Bernard, San Francisco, 6 and 4.

Miss Hermine Wocker, Crystal Springs, defeated Mrs. C. J. Woerner, Los Angeles, 1 up (19 holes).

Glenna Collett, New York, defeated Mrs. Harry Grossman, Los Angeles, 6 and 4.

Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. John Hollywood, Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

Mrs. H. G. Highbie, Detroit, defeated Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, Los Angeles, 4 and 3.

Beggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Mrs. R. I. Raynor, Pennsylvania, 3 and 1.

Southern Conference Teams Cause Few Upsets on Gridiron

All Elevens Played Close to Form, and Top-Heavy Scores Were Plentiful—Sewanee Surprises by Holding Alabama for Three Periods

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Alabama	2	0	1.000
North Carolina	2	0	1.000
Florida	2	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	1	0	1.000
Tennessee	1	0	1.000
Clemson	1	0	1.000
Kentucky	1	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	1	0	1.000
South Carolina	2	1	.667
Duke	1	1	.500
Georgia	0	0	.000
Mississippi A. & M.	0	0	.000
Tulane	0	0	.000
Virginia M. I.	0	0	.000
Washington & Lee	0	0	.000
Alabama P. I.	0	1	.000
Louisiana State	0	1	.000
Maryland	0	1	.000
Virginia	0	1	.000
South	0	2	.000
N. C. State	0	2	.000
Mississippi	0	2	.000
Virginia P. I.	0	2	.000

GAME OCT. 16

N. C. State vs. Wake Forest at Raleigh.

GAMES OCT. 17

Clemson vs. Newberry at Clemson; Mississippi vs. South at Oxford.

GAMES OCT. 18

Alabama vs. Tennessee at Tuscaloosa; Alabama P. I. vs. Georgia Tech at Atlanta; Duke vs. Annapolis at Annapolis; Florida vs. Chicago at Chicago; Georgia vs. North Carolina at Athens; Kentucky vs. Washington & Lee at Lexington, Ky.; Louisiana vs. Mississippi A. & M., at Jackson; Maryland vs. St. John's at College Park; Tulane vs. Birmingham-Southern at New Orleans; Vanderbilt vs. Spring Hill at Nashville; Virginia vs. Virginia M. I., at Lexington; Virginia P. I. vs. William and Mary at Richmond.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Southern Conference football teams played close to form in their games Oct. 11, upsets were few and top-heavy scores were again the order of the day. Little Sewanee surprised a large Birmingham crowd by holding powerful Alabama to six points for three quarters before yielding to superior strength in the final period and ending the day on the small end of a 25-to-0 score.

The first quarter was hip and tuck, but in the second period the varsity eleven was injected into the game by Alabama and J. R. Campbell '31, half, soon crashed through the line to dash 58 yards for a touchdown. Sewanee played a strong game in the third period, but weakened under the steady pounding of the heavy Alabama forwards and yielded three touchdowns. Campbell bucked the first over after a steady march downfield while R. W. E. Tucker '32, a substitute quarterback, scored the third on a 38-yard sprint and pushed the fourth over on last down after Alabama had recovered a Sewanee fumble at the four-yard line.

Alabama used straight football to do its scoring and played the game under an assistant coach, Head Coach W. W. Wade having gone to Knoxville to watch Alabama's next opponent, Tennessee, in action against Mississippi. Sewanee displayed a hard-fighting, able line from tackle to tackle while the play of F. H. Sington '31 and Capt. C. B. Clements '31, tackles, was outstanding for Alabama.

Auburn Does Well

Auburn made an unexpectedly good showing in holding the flashy Florida team to a 7-to-0 score at Jacksonville. Coach C. A. Wynne's sophomores played fiercely to hold the experienced 'Gators throughout the first half and in the third period appeared as though they would do some scoring on their own account. A 54-yard dash by Lindley Hatfield '32, half, placed the ball on the Florida 36-yard line and a series of plunges by Hatfield and T. F. Brown '33, fullback, soon placed the ball inches short of a touchdown. Florida's only score came in the third period. Failing in an aerial attack in the first half, the 'Gators switched to straight football and started a march at midfield with Capt. LeRoy Bethea '31, and C. E. Sauls '31, halfbacks, and Lincoln Silsby '32, fullback, making successive gains until Sauls leaped over center for a touchdown. W. N. Clemmons '31, center, C. R. Proctor '32, tackle, and Edward Parnell '32, end, played a great line game for Florida while Capt. C. D. Harkins '31, Auburn center, was the outstanding lineman on the field.

Using substitutes a good part of the game, the powerful Vanderbilt eleven ran riot over Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Nashville to win 40 to 0. The Commodores played a defensive game for a greater portion of the contest and watchful waiting and ability to follow the ball paid four touchdowns in dividends. The Gobblers' aerial game, that has been an important factor in its offensive this year, was a complete failure and at no time did they threaten the Vanderbilt goal line. C. E. Hughes '33, guard, is one lineman who will receive notice this season for the husky Commodore substitute blocked a V. P. I. punt at the 30-yard line, recovered the ball and raced over for the first touchdown. W. C. Robers '33, substitute half, provided the big thrill of the game when he dashed off tackle for 63 yards and a touchdown. A 39-yard sprint to the goal line by T. A. Leonard '32, halfback, and a great catch of a 30-yard pass for a touchdown by W. R. Schwartz '31, end, were other features.

Tennessee Wins Easily

The fact that Tennessee was forced to use a patchwork lineup did not prevent the Volunteers from running through Mississippi by a score of 27 to 0. Encouraged by the absence of F. P. Brandt '31 and P. N. Hug '31, Tennessee's star ends, the Ole Miss backs attempted an end-running game, but always fell short of scoring territory. A 15-yard pass from R. L. Dodd '31, star quarterback, to J. S. Hackman '31, half, produced the first Tennessee score, while Dodd took a pass from P. D. Heydrick '32, half, and ran 36 yards to the 5-yard line from where T. N. Disney '32, halfback, skirted end for the second touchdown. A 30-yard pass from Hackman to Dodd with the latter running 20 yards produced the third touchdown and Disney scored the fourth when he broke through the line and ran 21 yards to the goal line. The work of Capt. E. U. Peeples '30 at end was a feature for Ole Miss, while the ball-carrying of N. B. Biggers '32, halfback, was excellent.

South Carolina created a mild surprise by defeating Louisiana, high scorers of the Conference, by a 7-to-6 score at Columbia. It was the first time this year that the pupils of Coach H. R. Cohen have faced stiff opposition and they found the Game Cocks to be a sturdy eleven. Both teams did their scoring in the second quarter with Carolina driving straight down to the goal line on old-fashioned football to enable Miles Blount '33, fullback, to buck the line for the score. E. W. Boineau '31, half, kicked the goal that eventually meant the margin of victory. Louisiana came back with a great 55-yard return of a punt by S. S. Bowman '32, substitute halfback, which carried the ball to the 24-yard line. Straight line plays put the ball in scoring position with J. A. Hendrix '30, fullback, going across the goal line. Joseph Almokary '33, quarterback, failed in his attempt to tie the score with a placement.

North Carolina indulged in its second consecutive free-scoring contest to defeat Maryland 28 to 21 at Chapel Hill. It was an even battle through the first three periods with each team scoring a touchdown in each quarter. It remained for J. D. Branch '32, brilliant Tar Heel quarterback, to break up the ball game in the fourth period with a brilliant 60-yard return of a punt for a touchdown. Maryland took the offensive honors with 13 first downs to 8 for the Carolinians. J. E. Magner '31, half, and Branch were the offensive stars for Carolina, scoring two touchdowns each, while two sophomores, A. W. Woods, quarter, and R. J. Poppelman, full, rounded out some great work by the Old Line backfield with the former getting two touchdowns and the latter one counter.

Clemson Passes Well

Clemson unleased a beautiful passing attack to score four touchdowns and defeat North Carolina State, 27 to 0, at Charlotte. It was the second time in as many Saturdays that State has lost by this score, Florida turning the trick the week before. M. A. Welch '33, young quarterback, was the individual star in the Clemson victory, smashing center for one touchdown, throwing passes that resulted in two more, and dashing 35 yards to put the ball in scoring position for a fourth. Although outclassed, the State team fought hard and once rushed the ball to their opponents' two-yard line, where Clemson substitutes were called in to halt the drive.

In games with Southern opponents outside the organization the Conference teams could do no better than break even in four contests. Playing at home, Kentucky ran roughshod over little Maryville College, emerging with a 57-to-0 victory. Substitutions were made freely in the fourth quarter and this practice tilt gave Coach Gammage an opportunity to look over some 42 men. J. S. Kelly '32, star halfback, led the Wildcat, scoring with four touchdowns, and was followed by Cecil Urbaniak '32, half, who crossed the final marker on two occasions. H. G. Williams '31, powerful center, was the line star for Kentucky. Duke gained the other victory for the Conference forces by defeating its ancient enemy, Davidson College, by a score of 12 to 0. Duke threatened throughout the first three periods; but it was not until the fourth quarter that the Blue Devils were enabled, through misplays of their opponents, to put over two touchdowns. A blocked punt gave Duke the ball on its opponent's 42-yard line, and after pushing the ball to the 11-yard line by means of two first downs, P. O. Brewer '32, star half, was sent around end for 11 yards and a touchdown. Recovery of a fumble on the Davidson nine-yard line put Duke in position to score again, with Ershler going over for the points.

Mississippi A. & M. lost to an old rival, Millsaps, by 19 to 13 at Starkville Oct. 10. Both Aggie touchdowns were scored on brilliant runs of 50 and 46 yards by a sophomore halfback, R. H. Herrington. It was the third loss in as many starts for the charges of Coach C. K. Cagle. Virginia Military Institute, the first Conference team ever to play in Charleston, S. C., made its début by losing a hard battle to Citadel, 7 to 6. Although they failed to score, the Cadets made long gains in the first half with a brilliant passing attack. V. M. I. recovered a Citadel fumble on the 12-yard line in the third period, and D. D. Wright '31, fullback, went over in two plunges, but failed to kick goal. Citadel came back with passes in the fourth quarter that produced a touchdown and also kicked goal for the winning point.

Georgia's Victory Outstanding

Interesting games with colleges of other sections gave the Conference teams two victories in five battles. Georgia won the outstanding victory of the day in defeating Yale 18 to 14 for the second successive victory over the New Haven eleven. Georgia's fumbles were numerous and costly. Fumbles and penalties right at the goal probably cut the Georgia total points in half, while misplays and penalties on the part of the Southerners were directly responsible for both of Yale's scores. The second-half play of the Georgians was brilliant and bodes little good for Conference opponents. Georgia Technology failed to produce an offensive at Pittsburgh and Carnegie Technology, working on the theory that a good offense is the best defense, got away to a 31-to-0 victory. It was the first of a series of scheduled meetings between these colleges and the game was an exhibition of unusual power on the part of Coach Steffen's pupils.

A Virginia team that has failed to show form in its Southern games held a strong Pennsylvania team to a lone touchdown in the first half only to be engulfed in the third and fourth periods and finally lose by a score of 40 to 6. Virginia's one touchdown came in the final period when a series of line smashes and end runs sent J. B. Pinder Jr. '32, substitute halfback, across for a touchdown. It was the first time in four games that Virginia has been able to score on the Pennsylvanians.

Playing against an ancient and honorable intersectional rival at Charleston, W. Va., Washington & Lee lost to a rugged West Virginia eleven, the score being 33 to 13 in favor of the Mountaineers. The Generals began the scoring with a touchdown in the first period resulting after a pass from W. W. Mattox '32, half, to H. L. Williams Jr. '31, end, while Mattox went across for the final Washington & Lee score in the third period. It was the sixteenth meeting between the teams. Tulane brought the second intersectional victory to the Conference when the Green Wave defeated Texas A. & M. of the Southwestern Conference by a score of 19 to 9 at Dallas. The victory was the second in succession for Tulane over the Aggies. H. G. Glover '32, halfback, was the big star for Tulane. He dashed off tackle for 61 yards to score Tulane's first touchdown and crashed the line on another occasion to run his total to two touchdowns. G. E. Dalrymple '31, brilliant end, shared offensive honors with Glover by taking a pass for 31 yards and a score. The Aggies' lone touchdown came in the fourth period when a number of Tulane substitutes had been sent into the game.

Southern Conference Scores

GEORGIA TECH		KENTUCKY	
45-So. Carolina.	0	37-South	0
0-Carnegie Tech	31	57-Maryville	0
	31		0
ALABAMA		VANDERBILT	
43-Howard Col...	0	39-Chattanooga.	0
64-Mississippi ..	0	33-Minnesota	7
25-South	0	40-V. P. I.	0
	0		7
CLEMSON		MARYLAND	
32-Wofford	0	60-Wash'gton Col.	6
13-Citadel	7	13-Yale	40
27-N. C. State..	0	21-No. Carolina.	28
	7		74
DUKE		MISS. A. & M.	
0-So. Carolina.	22	0-Southwestern.	14
32-Virginia	0	12-Miss. College.	13
12-Davidson	0	13-Millsaps	19
	22		46
FLORIDA		MISSISSIPPI	
45-Southern	6	64-Union	0
27-N. C. State..	0	0-Alabama	64
7-Auburn	0	0-Tennessee	27
	6		91
GEORGIA		NO. CAROLINA	
31-Oglethorpe ..	6	13-Wake Forest.	7
51-Mercer	0	39-V. P. I.	21
18-Yale	14	28-Maryland	21
	20		49
LOUISIANA		N. C. STATE	
76-S. D. Wesleyan	0	37-High Point ..	0
71-Louisiana Tech	0	0-Davidson	12
85-S. W. Louisiana	0	0-Florida	27
6-So. Carolina.	7	0-Clemson	27
	7		66
VIRGINIA		SOUTH	
37-Roanoke	0	25-Jax Normal..	0
48-Randolph-Mac.	0	14-Tenn. Poly...	0
0-Duke	32	0-Kentucky	37
6-Pennsylvania.	40	0-Alabama	25
	72		62
WASH. & LEE		SO. CAROLINA	
32-Rand.-Macon.	0	19-Erskine	0
15-Hamp-Sydney	0	22-Duke	0
14-Richmond	0	0-Ga. Tech	45
13-West Virginia	33	7-Louisiana	6
	33		51
VIRGINIA P. I.		TENNESSEE	
9-Roanoke	0	54-Maryville	0
21-No. Carolina.	39	18-Centre	0
0-Vanderbilt	40	27-Mississippi	0
	79		0
VIRGINIA MIL. I.		TULANE	
12-Richmond	0	84-S. W. Louisiana	0
6-St. John's	0	0-Northwestern	14
6-Citadel	7	19-Texas A. & M.	9
	7		23
ALABAMA P. I.			
0-B'ham-South'n	7		
13-Spring Hill	0		
0-Florida	7		
	14		

KNOXVILLE ENTERS SOUTHERN LEAGUE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Knoxville entered the Southern Baseball Association circuit and Mobile left on Oct. 14 by vote of the league directors at their annual meeting here.

President Jimmy Hamilton's troubles with Mobile fans, the drop in attendance at Mobile Park when he began selling players "to meet expenses," and his offer early in the season to transfer his franchise to Knoxville, led to dissension which culminated in the change.

The directors' action brought a fourth Tennessee city into the eight-city league. The league now includes Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Little Rock.

President John D. Martin announced the transfer without revealing the terms or whether the new Knoxville club will be managed or headed by Jimmy Hamilton, now president and majority stockholder of the Mobile club.

TWO CONTESTS BEAR ON TITLE

Kansas vs. Kansas Aggies and Nebraska vs. Iowa State in 'Big Six' Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Two games in the football title race of the "Big Six," more formally known as the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, are to be played this week-end. University of Kansas, undefeated in non-Conference games, invades Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., in the first Conference encounter for both. University of Nebraska, which lost a title game last week, attacks Iowa State College, which rested last week in preparation for this engagement at Ames, Ia.

University of Oklahoma, which has surprised the Conference by taking the lead, faces a non-Conference opponent at University of Texas. The University of Missouri, defeated in two supposedly minor preparatory games, goes to visit New York University with prospects unfavorable for a good showing.

While Kansas State took a vacation in preparation for Kansas, the latter should be favored in this game at Manhattan. Coach H. W. Hargish has a heavy and talented team at Lawrence whose strength was again proven Oct. 10 when it defeated the Haskell Indian Institute, 33 to 7, in a night game. This will be the twenty-eighth annual renewal of the rivalry between Kansas and Kansas State, and a large crowd is expected.

Backfields About Equal

The two backfields are figured about equal in talent, and if Kansas State can match the powerful Kansas line there should be a close contest. In the Kansas line the Smay brothers, C. L. '31 at tackle and C. A. '32 at end, are proving to be strong on the right side of line, while E. L. Foy '32 and E. W. Paden '31 look good at left tackle and end, respectively. Coach A. N. "Bo" McMillin at Kansas State has not shown a quartet to equal them as yet, though the Aggies won their first game, 14 to 0, from Washburn in easy fashion. However, the Aggies defeated Kansas, 7 to 0, last year and may have some reason for expecting to do it again.

Nebraska should be favored against Iowa State, even though the Cornhuskers did prove surprisingly weak against Oklahoma's running and passing last week, losing, 20 to 7. As Nebraska's defeat was unexpected, it probably will enable Coach D. X. Bible to bring his boys up to a higher pitch for the Ames game, so that their power-house thrusts will not be stopped so easily. Iowa State had very good preparation for this game when it lost to Illinois, 7 to 0, a week ago.

The point is that this defeat was not out of order, and Coach Noel Workman has a very good outfit this season, as far as can be estimated in advance of an important Valley game. The Nebraska-Ames encounter a year ago brought a 31-to-12 victory for the former.

Hard to Avoid Let-Down

It was evident that Oklahoma had staked more in the Nebraska encounter than the Cornhuskers did, and it would not be surprising to see Oklahoma get a very formidable reception when it appears at Dallas against the University of Texas. Coach A. H. Lindsey and his boys will find it hard to avoid a let-down after this pleasing victory; on the other hand, Texas defeated them, 21 to 0, last year, and the Sooners will be depending on C. G. Mills '31, quarterback; Guy Warren '32, halfback, and E. L. Massad '32, fullback, to deliver touchdowns and defense as they did last week. Texas was a winner last Saturday, defeating Howard Payne, 26 to 0.

It appears that Missouri, though possessing many veterans, needs strengthening in the line, as St. Louis rushed through it for three touchdowns last week, the score being 19 to 0. On offensive, the line could not clear the way for Tiger backs anywhere much beyond midfield. Coach Gwinn Henry's boys have now lost two games they should have won in view of their resources, and they will need to show considerable improvement to hold New York, which last week defeated Villanova, 20 to 6. The Gotham crew came out here last year to defeat the Tigers, 14 to 0.

M. V. I. A. A. Scores

MISSOURI		KANSAS	
0-Colorado	9	26-Creighton	0
0-St. Louis	29	33-Haskell	0
	38		59
NEBRASKA		OKLAHOMA	
13-Texas Aggies.	0	43-New Mexico..	0
7-Oklahoma	20	20-Nebraska	7
	20		63
IOWA STATE		KANSAS STATE	
0-Illinois	7	14-Washburn	0
	7		14

AUSTRALIANS NEED SERIOUS PRACTICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Vic.—According to James Crawford, captain of this year's team, Australia's only chance of eventually winning the Davis Cup is to send a team overseas every year or to bring some of the world's best players to this country each season.

Australians, he said, would thus get adequate practice against players of world class, and have an opportunity to perfect their own play.

In the 1930 series Australia was eliminated by Italy in the fourth round.

Crawford, on his arrival home, stated that one reason for his team's comparative failure abroad was excessive travel before important matches. This sometimes meant that the players were tired before they went on to the courts and were unable to display their best form.

Before the Davis Cup tie against the Italians, the Australians had journeyed from Switzerland to Ireland, then to Paris, across to Eastbourne, Eng., and then to Italy. No other Australian team had been required to do so much traveling in so short a time.

Crawford expressed high praise of the way in which the United States encouraged its young players. Australia's young players, he proposed, should engage in more serious and systematic practice, instead of participating in so many tournaments.

Outboards Continue to Better Records

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — Nine new records, one of which was superseded later in the day, were established on Oct. 14 as outboard motorboat pilots who competed in the eastern and national championships over the week-end raced over a mile straightaway on the Connecticut River in races against time.

Dr. L. R. Newberger of Bedford, Ind., set a new mark of 43.75 miles an hour, for class C, division 1, but this record was bettered later by Walter Kopke of Essex, Conn., who attained a speed of 45.107 miles an hour. The other new records made were:

Class A, Division 3—Miss Hilda Mueller, Bay City, Mich., 32.29 m.p.h.

Class B, Division 3—Walter Jankowski, Locust Valley, N. Y., 42.15 m.p.h.

Class C, Division 3—Frank Sheehy, Detroit, 45.84 m.p.h.

Class D, Division 1—J. P. Ellsworth, Big Moose, N. Y., 46.894 m.p.h.

Class E, Division 2—Julius Petrick, Cary, Ill., 44.489 m.p.h.

Class E, Division 3—Ray Pregenzer Jr., Antioch, Ill., 44.776 m.p.h.

Class A, Division 2—Mildred W. Hickey, Shrewsbury, Mass., 31.916 m.p.h.

PRINCETON R. O. T. C. POLOISTS WIN CUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The Princeton R. O. T. C. poloists defeated the Organized Reserves, the team that had forced them to take the short end of a 15-to-7 score on Oct. 12, when they met in the playoff match at Governors Island, Oct. 14, winning by 9 to 6 to take the Second Corps Area Commander's Cup offered by Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. A., retired.

The victory came as a surprise to followers for few of them thought that the Tigers had a chance against a team that had handicapped them at four goals and then defeated them by an eight-goal margin two days before the playoff.

Princeton held the lead throughout the last game. The closest the Reserves got to the winners was in the second chukker when the score stood 5 to 3.

PRINCETON R. O. T. C.
ORGANIZED RESERVES

No. 1—E. J. Freeman.....Lt. E. J. Bancroft
2—R. C. Firestone.....Lt. A. B. Borden
3—Capt. W. C. Lattimore
Gen. Howard S. Borden
Back—B. A. MacDonald. Lt. Warren Sackman

Score—Princeton R. O. T. C. 9, Organized Reserves 6. Goals—Firestone 3, Freeman 2, by handicap 4 for Princeton; Lieutenant Borden 2, Lieutenant Sackman 2, General Borden, Lieutenant Bancroft for Organized Reserves. Referee—Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Thuis. Umpires—Maj. Paul A. Davison and Lieut. Sol. N. Lipman. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Biggest Golf Winter in Store for American Professionals

CHICAGO (AP)—Professional golfers of America are shining up their war clubs for a record cash plunder from tournaments this winter.

Already, many new tournaments have been scheduled and the Professional Golfers' Association of America reports the winter campaign will be the richest in its history.

The first event on the schedule is the Salt Lake City open, Oct. 25 to 26, for a purse of $4000. Special interest is attached to this competition inasmuch as George Von Elm will officially desert the amateur ranks and join the Farrells, Hagens, Armours and Smiths as a "business man" golfer.

From there the money-playing caravan of golfers moves to the Pacific Northwest for tournaments in Washington and Oregon throughout November and then goes to California for probably the richest season in that State—including the $10,000 Los Angeles open, Jan. 9 to 11, and the $25,000 Agua Caliente open, Jan. 12 to 17.

Between the already scheduled California tournaments, Miss Marion Hollins, former national women's champion, is anxious to sponsor a rich open tournament at Santa Cruz, Calif. The purse, dates and details of this proposed tournament have not been arranged.

Following the campaign in California and Agua Caliente, the P. G. A. tournament bureau expects a full schedule through the Southwest and in Florida.

"It's going to be the biggest golf winter we ever had," said Bob Harlow, bureau manager.

McCARTHY SIGNS TO MANAGE YANKEES

NEW YORK (AP) — Joe McCarthy finally took off his National League uniform on Oct. 14 and declared his allegiance to the American League by signing a contract to manage the New York Yankees for the next two years. The former manager of the Chicago Cubs posed with Jacob Ruppert, president of the Yankees, before as many photographers as there are players on a major league club, as he affixed his signature to the document which he called "the best contract I ever signed."

President Ruppert told the new manager that he confidently expected him to bring another pennant and another world's championship to New York and McCarthy promised to do his best. The owner of the club placed his facilities behind the manager, adding: "You, and you alone, will be manager."

McCarthy, who is 48, and lives at Buffalo, although he is a native of Philadelphia, managed the Cubs for five years, piloting them to one championship. Before being graduated to the majors, he managed Louisville for six years, playing four years. He was an infielder, but never played major baseball.

MITCHELL SIGNS FOR 1931

CHICAGO (AP)—Clarence Mitchell, veteran left-handed pitcher for the New York Giants, is one of the first major league players to sign a contract, Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis revealed in his official bulletin on Oct. 15. It will be the eighteenth season in the majors for Mitchell and his twenty-second straight year in baseball. He will be 40 years old next February. Walter Roettger, Giant outfielder, also signed a new contract. Other contracts filed in the commissioner's office were those of Alonzo Lopez, Brooklyn catcher, and Ray Phelps, Brooklyn pitcher.

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N. Y. UNIVERSITY HAS GOOD TEAM

Sophomore Backs Bid Fair to Carry Football Team to High Position

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new outfit of sophomore backs is the leading feature of the New York University football team this season, and while the sophomores are still in a crude state, John F. Meehan, the coach, has already developed them to an extent that they bid fair to carry the Hall of Fame outfit to almost as high a position in the football world as did the famous group of the past two years.

Leading the strength is James Tanguay '33, a Syracuse boy from Central High School, who is a triple threat player, and has accounted for practically all of the gains made by the team in the early games this season. Six feet with almost 200 pounds of weight to back his play, he has been running, passing and kicking with all-round ability and is the chief reliance for scores.

Joseph La Mark '33 a younger brother of Herman V. La Mark '32, one of the substitute backs last season, is the quarterback of the quartet, and John B. MacDonald, as the other halfback and William McNamara '33, at fullback, compose the balance of the sophomore back stars.

Second Back Line

A second back line of almost equal strength is guided by Victor J. Connor '32, second string quarter last year, and includes Sanford J. Roland '31, another substitute in 1929, and Edward V. Bella '32, as halfbacks, with Herman V. La Mark '32, as fullback, while still a third layout includes James Cerbone '33, as quarterback; Sherman T. Marker '32, and Paul McNamara '32, as halfbacks, while Vincent F. Ciavarelli '32, is the third-string fullback. This last line opened the play in a recent game, but failed to hold well, and soon were replaced by the first string, with the second group following on as the regular relief men.

Other members of the backfield squad include Albert L. Gaudet '31, at quarterback, with Roland also ready to fit in there; two more members of the McNamara family, Robert, from Wellesley, Mass., and William, Arlington, Mass., both members of the class of '33, Sol A. Beres '32, Maurice Rogers '32, Morris Raymen '33, and Patrick Ryan '33.

With so much forward passing in the repertoire of the team, Meehan has been fortunate in a full complement of ends, headed by the captain, Jerome Nemecek '31, at left, with William J. Dunn '32, as his relief man, and Joseph J. Hugret '33, another of the important sophomore developments, supported by Charles G. Marshall '31, on the right wing. Another newcomer, Herman Sabloff '33, was regarded as a possibility earlier in the practice, but as Marshall fitted into the line better in the recent tryouts, the sophomore has been relegated to a utility position.

Schneider at Center

In the key position at the center of the line, Harry A. Schneider '31 is fixed for the chief reliance of the team, with Murrey M. Arenstein '32 as second man. These two were second and third to Leo V. Collins '30, who held the pivot place for the big games last year after a hard battle with Schneider. Still another of the McNamara tribe, the fourth on the list, Martin McNamara '33, a local boy, is out for the place, as third-string center, on the squad that opened the game against West Virginia Wesleyan. Franklyn Learned and Louis Klotz, both '33, are also available.

The same New England group which lent such strength to the line last year, George Chalmers '32 of Medford, Ernest R. Concannon '32 of Waltham, Hugh H. Greenblatt '32 of Waltham, Richard F. Murphy '32 of Belmont, and Ross Porter Grant '32 of Marblehead have been supplemented this year by a pair of New Haven residents, Thomas Aronowitz '33 and James Lynch '33, as well as by a pair of local boys, Sidney Bethill '33 of Brooklyn and Meyer R. Firstenberg '32, also from over the East River. Herman Sabloff, originally used for end, is also now in the line squad, while Ernest W. Vavra of Universal, Pa., is also included, as are Meyer L. Beckman '32, Harry T. Decker '33 and Jackson L. Diamond '33.

Chalmers at left and Greenblatt at right are the first string guards, with Murphy at left, and Concannon, right, the tackles. Grant and Aronowitz are the next pair of guards, both serving at either side as needed, while Lynch and Sabloff are next in order. Beckman, with Bethell also as a possibility are listed for the places also.

Next to Murphy and Concannon as tackles come Firstenberg, and Vavra, on the right, is also close to the main group. Bethell, originally a first string tackle, is now a general line utility man in either group, as is Aronowitz. Decker and Diamond are also available.

Tanguay has been the scoring star in the first two games played, with three touchdowns against both Hobart and West Virginia Wesleyan, and five points after touchdown, three in the first and two in the second game. The scores were 35 to 0 against Hobart, and 41 to 6 against the Bobcats. The West Virginia score came at the start of the game when Meehan was using his third string. The balance of the schedule is as follows:

Oct. 11—New York University 20, Villanova 6; 18—University of Missouri, at Yankee Stadium; 25—Fordham University, at Yankee Stadium.

Nov. 1—Carnegie Institute of Technology, at Pittsburgh; 8—University of Georgia, at Polo Grounds; 15—Georgetown University, at Yankee Stadium; 22—Rutgers College, at Yankee Stadium.

Tasman Sea Yacht Race Is Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—One of the longest ocean yacht contests ever planned, the 1200-mile race across the Tasman Sea from Melbourne to Wellington, N. Z., to be held at Christmas, has attracted entries from a number of Australian and New Zealand yachtsmen. The event would be a severe test of seamanship and endurance, occupying 12 days or more.

Preparations for the event followed an open challenge issued by F. J. Bennell, owner of the Oimara, which won the race across Bass Strait, from Melbourne to Tasmania, last summer. The challenge was taken up immediately by a New Zealand owner, and at least two yachts from Sydney, N. S. W., will also take part.

The race is being sponsored by the Port Phillip Yacht Club, Melbourne. Burnett Gray, member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, has presented a perpetual challenge cup to be known as the Tasman Sea Cup. The only professional seaman in the Oimara, which will be skippered by the owner, will be the navigator. The Oimara is of nine tons, and will carry five or six men.

A small petrol allowance for the auxiliary engine will be made to each competing yacht, according to its size. Stores and provisions will tax the Oimara's capacity, but if possible a radio transmitting set will be carried, with a special operator.

Should the first race prove a success, Mr. Bennell hopes the event will become a world yachting classic, similar to the America's Cup contests. There are plenty of English and American yachtsmen, he declares, who would ship a 30-footer to Australia for the cross-Tasman race, once it was properly established.

High Court to Test Back Seat Driving

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States has been asked to decide whether the "back seat driver" is legally bound to warn the person at the wheel of impending danger, according to C. W. Roberts, vice-president of the Carolina Motor Club.

Mr. Roberts says that in view of the repeated campaigns for "silence on the back seat" and numerous court rulings to the effect that passengers are duty bound not to annoy the driver, the two cases before the nation's highest tribunal promise to have far-reaching importance.

The A. A. A. club executive said that both seek to offset damages awarded by lower courts on the ground that the passenger failed to warn the driver of danger.

The specific cases at issue are the U. S. Can Co. vs. Ryan, appealed from the U. S. District Court for eastern Missouri, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad vs. Cole, brought up from the U. S. District Court for Oregon.

"In both cases," said Mr. Roberts, "the plaintiffs were passengers in automobiles involved in accidents and were awarded damages."

URIBURU HAILS HINDENBURG

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Provisional President Uriburu conversed at length by wireless telephone Oct. 13 with President Paul von Hindenburg of Germany, recalling their friendship formed when General Uriburu was military attaché of the Argentine legation at Berlin.

SIDELINES

SOPHOMORES are quite prominent on the major elevens of the East this season.

Fielding H. Yost, athletic director of the University of Michigan, likes to relate that his Michigan Wolverines have not had a punt blocked in many years.

The University of California at Los Angeles and Illinois may arrange home-and-home games for the seasons of 1931 and 1932. There is nothing definite yet, but negotiations are under way.

Washington State, coached by O. E. Hollingberry, which defeated California, 16 to 0, has four sets of brothers on the squad, the Hurleys, George and John; the Heins, Mel and Homer; the Hansens, Sam and Joe, and the Jacobs, Virgil and Ralph.

About two more weeks and football fans can begin to list the undefeated teams of the country. As yet they are too numerous to attract much attention, but, with the favorites meeting, many will have to lose.

It must take plenty of ambition to play on one New York eleven, for the team represents a small college and in its opening games it faced New York University and Syracuse, losing by scores of 35 and 49 to 0, and then lost to St. Lawrence, 39 to 0. In all, Hobart, the college being discussed, has lost three games, had 123 points scored against it and has not scored a point itself. N. Y. U. and Syracuse are too difficult an assignment for a small college eleven, especially on successive week-ends.

William F. Howe Is Named President

William F. Howe of the Union Boat Club was elected president of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association at the annual meeting held in Boston Oct. 14. V. P. Marshall of the University Club was elected vice-president; R. C. Bray of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, treasurer, and Walter L. Badger of the Union Boat Club, secretary.

It was decided that the series of team matches should start Dec. 6, and it was also decided that any team which defaults in five matches will be suspended automatically from its league, and all of the matches which it may have played canceled. This is expected to lessen the number of forfeits which have been occurring in past years.

Philadelphia will be the first city to be met in an intercity match, the Philadelphians visiting Boston Dec. 13 and 14. New York will also be played, but the date for this match has not yet been picked. The international matches with Canada for the Lapham Cup will be played at Ottawa Jan. 1 and the Middlesex Bowl invitation tournament will take place Dec. 20 and 21 at the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club. The state championship tournament will be held at the Harvard Club beginning Jan. 19, with the United States championships at Buffalo Feb. 21, 22 and 23.

CALLAHAN CORRECTS STATEMENT

PITTSBURGH (AP)—James F. Callahan, president of the Pittsburgh Hockey Club of the National Hockey League, Oct. 14 corrected local reports quoting him as saying it had been decided to transfer the club to Philadelphia this season. Callahan said the move had not been decided but that it was regarded as likely and the matter will be decided within the next few days. The move, in which Pittsburgh would retain its territorial rights, is anticipated because Pittsburgh lacks a suitable place for the games.

LLOYD ESTABLISHES A GOLF RECORD

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—Lawrence M. Lloyd of Greenwich, Conn., established a new competitive record for the Cascades course Oct. 14 in the first round of the annual fall golf championship. Lloyd scored a brilliant 71 to trounce Ralph D. Cutler of Hartford, 7 and 6. Lloyd played the bye holes, holing all putts.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER

Operating companies in National Electric Power Co. group, a part of the Middle West Utilities System, gained 3 per cent in kilowatt hour output for September over a year before. This increase, which follows a similar gain of 3 per cent for August over 1929, reflects continued activity in eastern districts served.

Amateurs to Play Against Pro Stars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Amateurs may compete in professional sectional billiard tournaments without jeopardizing their amateur standings, under a ruling made here by the tourney committee of the National Billiard Association of America. This decision enables several noted cueists to compete in the pocket billiard sectional tournaments which open in eight cities on Oct. 20. In the event any of the amateurs finish in the money they will receive special trophies for their efforts.

If any amateur should win a sectional tournament, however, and thereby qualify to compete in the world's championship tournament, the amateur then would lose his amateur standing. The sectional tournaments are open only in the sense that an amateur will not lose his rating if he does not play for the world's professional crown.

One of the first amateur entries received was from Frank I. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., a former United States amateur three-cushion champion and recognized challenger of the Max Shimon-Robert B. Harper match, which will be played at the Denver Athletic Club in Denver Oct. 16, 17 and 18. Fleming most likely will be assigned to the northern division of the southern section, which will be played in McGregor's billiard room in Terre Haute, Ind., in November.

A total of more than $20,000 will be distributed among the players in the sectionals. Each winner also will have a chance in the world's championship to compete for the title which is worth a minimum of $8500, represented by a cash award of $2500 and yearly salary of $6000.

Last season a number of amateurs received special permission to compete in the southern sectional tourney in St. Louis and this experiment was so successful that the billiard officials decided to make all the sectionals open this season.

MRS. WIGHTMAN-MISS SEARS WIN

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Eleonora R. Sears won the doubles final match in the annual women's fall tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club here Oct. 14 by defeating Mrs. John L. Bremer and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

WILLIAMS 1934 ELECTS ROGERS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Carl Rogers, former Phillips Exeter Academy athlete, has been elected captain of the Williams freshman football team. He plays fullback and is the eleven's triple threat.

LEHIGH ELECTS TWO

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Captains in two fall sports were elected at Lehigh University on Oct. 14. Joseph F. McLernon '31 of Bethlehem was chosen to head the football eleven and Warren H. Schaub '31 was named leader of the soccer eleven.

Spanish Riding School in Vienna Retains Centuries-Old Traditions

Few Tourists Find Picturesque School off Josefsplatz Where Riders Wear Habits of Bygone Age; Exhibitions Are Magnificent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Only a small number of the foreign tourists who come to this city visit the Spanish Riding School, an institution outstanding in its kind, not only for Austria, but for the whole world. This may be due either to the fact that the school is closed during the greater part of the summer or because its small unobtrusive entrance off the Josefsplatz must be carefully sought out.

Establishments formed for the purpose of training riders or rearing thoroughbred horses exist in all states, but only here are the traditional methods of many centuries still maintained. Particularly to the lover of fine horses a visit to the school and to the stables adjoining is a never-to-be-forgotten experience.

The interior of the school is acknowledged to be an architectural masterpiece. Just as the stately hall of the National Library is a lasting memorial to Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, so is the White Hall in the Imperial Hofburg, which in 1735 became the home of the school, an excellent example of the great genius of his son, Josef Ferdinand. In former days this hall must have presented a magnificent sight when used for state functions.

Nowadays it looks bare but stately, with its magnificent pillars supporting the two large galleries which run around the whole hall above the arena and something of the old grandeur is still felt as the horses are led in to the accompaniment of a fanfare of trumpets.

Fine as is the school itself, even this fades into insignificance when one sees the horses with their riders come majestically in. Everything here is done according to tradition. The riders' habit is that of a bygone age, a two-cornered hat, with gold braid on the front of it, a brown or scarlet-colored tail-coat, white wild-buskskin breeches and riding boots.

The horses' manes and tails are interlaced with gold threads and adorned with gold tassels, and the saddles have gold-braided borders. Here are horses such as rarely are seen elsewhere, magnificent in build and carriage, proud and fiery-eyed, with well-developed necks. All save one are snow-white in color. They immediately recall the horses painted by Velasquez, and they really are descendants of the famous Spanish originals. Hence the name of the school: the Spanish Riding School.

The program of the performances, which is presented to the public, consists of the various courses through which the horses have to pass before acquiring perfection. At first the young horse is led in without a mount, and is tethered to the pillars in the middle of the arena in order to learn the "Piaffe," a particular kind of trot, carried out on the same spot, according to a certain rhythm. This trot is quite different from the ordinary running trot, being shorter and louder. Afterward the "Piaffe" must be carried through with a rider, the horse loosened from the pillars and moving round the arena.

Further exercises follow called the Levade, Courbette and the Capriole, a most exquisite jump, during which the horse soars through the air, rising in front and simultaneously appearing to kick backward with such power as if to tear itself asunder.

After such strenuous exercises, the later exhibitions of musical items, a "pas de deux," a quadrille, etc., while they naturally make a greater appeal to the spectator, yet appear very simple.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Six Noted Paris Dress Designers —Baroness Accurti

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

A DAINTY little woman with wavy, jet-black hair and flashing brown eyes, curled up in the corner of a big divan, answered with a bright smile the question, "Is dressmaking an art?" "It is evident," she said, in perfect English, "that you do not know my motto, 'Art is my work and work is my heart.' It hangs always in my workrooms."

It was the Baroness Accurti, whose trade name is "Ardanse," and whose success has been phenomenal in the annals of Paris couture. The Baroness was one of five sisters who found themselves, like thousands of others of the Russian aristocracy, thrown upon their own resources after the Russian revolution. Always clever at designing frocks for herself and her sisters, when the necessity arose to earn her living, she turned her attention to learning the practical side of dressmaking. She found employment in one of the great dressmaking houses which in former days had enjoyed her patronage, and here she learned her trade from the very beginning.

Having finished her apprenticeship, the Baroness went to London where in a small room she started her first dressmaking house. After paying the initial expenses, she found herself with a capital of exactly three shillings. "It was what you Americans call starting business on a shoe string," she smiling said. She was her own designer, fitter and seamstress, but rumors of her exquisite taste and originality soon brought success and warranted larger quarters and a helper, and finally the courageous dressmaker found herself with capital enough to make a beginning in Paris. So, exactly four years ago, the Baroness Accurti leased a lovely old mansion in the fashionable Parc Monceau district and established the House of Ardanse, which today ranks as one of the most exclusive and artistic of Paris dressmaking houses.

Baroness Accurti, Founder and Head of the House of Ardanse

Drawing on Living Models

"Dressmaking, with me," said the Baroness, "is not building a frock, it is drawing it on a background of toile. I stand before the mannequin, who is wearing a plain toile foundation, black or white, and I draw my frock with the material on this background. With me, it is not sculpture, this designing of a gown, it is drawing it.

"Often," she continued, "I must erase my drawing and begin again. You may remember the white chiffon frock in this collection which has a deep border of the same material printed in yellow flowers and with the flowers cut out and appliquéd on the side of the skirt and on the bodice. I cannot tell you how many times I was obliged to erase that drawing and start my design all over. My mannequins need to have great patience and great powers of endurance, for they must stand for me as long as for a portrait painter. I cannot design on a lay-figure, I must have the real person.

"I never know what I am going to draw until I have the material in my hand and the mannequin clothed in the toile foundation before me; then comes my inspiration. During the weeks that I am preparing my new collections, I never go out except for a walk or a drive in the fresh air, for I do not want to see clothes. I must work out my own ideas without any outside influence. That is why I have achieved the reputation of being original. I design every model myself, and after I have completed the 150 or more models which comprise a collection, I am ready for a holiday, for, during all the weeks of preparation, I work steadily from 12 to 15 hours a day. Do you wonder that I never appear at the opening? When the lights go up and the first mannequin stands ready to step upon the little stage, I literally 'take to the woods.' I disappear and I walk and walk, in sunshine or rain, and I recite poetry or I hum old songs of my country; I do anything to keep my mind from what is going on at Maison Ardanse. I can sympathize with the playwright on an opening night or a painter on the day of the vernissage. And when, at the end of the collection, there are calls for the 'author,' she is far away, tramping along under the trees of the Bois.

Prefers Difficult Figures

"But I talk too much of myself, we shall have some real Russian refreshment," and the Baroness rang a little silver bell. My attention had been so concentrated on the Baroness herself that I had not given a thought to the room in which she received me and now I looked about. It was a lovely room, one side all of mirrors and the others cut here and there in deep niches with soft, hidden lights, in which stood vases of flowers. The furniture was upholstered in soft yellow velvet and curtains of the same shade hung at the window, and everywhere there were flowers, huge baskets and pots standing on the floor; vases in the niches and on the mantel and tables.

"Flowers," said the Baroness, "are my great delight and inspiration. In my poorer days I have gone without food to buy a flower. Artificial flowers I despise as I do artificial jewels. Look," she said, "these are the only artificial jewels that I have ever owned," and she held out her handkerchief, a square of peach-colored chiffon, which had a crest and monogram in tiny rhinestones embroidered in the corner.

"I cannot tell you of my feelings in regard to 'Ardanse,'" she said. "It is a wonderful thing to feel that one has designed something individual—to clothe people in the way that I feel that they should be clothed to bring out their good points and conceal their poor ones. That is why I love to dress difficult women more than the slim, beautiful ones. There is real art in making a plain woman with an indifferent figure look chic. I tell my sister, who is my directrice, to send to me here in my studio women who are difficult, and I study them and design something especially for them. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to turn them out smartly and becomingly dressed. It is quite true, my motto, 'Art is my work and work is my heart.'

[This is the last of the six articles of this series. The other five have been published on preceding Wednesdays].

New Millinery Is Cap-Shaped

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SOME aspects of the autumn millinery are illustrated in the accompanying sketches. With the winter season ahead there is a marked incline toward close-fitting shapes. Indeed there would seem to be a swing back to last winter's fashion, with the beret experiencing renewed popularity. Though this type of hat was in fashion all summer, during the season of sunshine it was eclipsed by the wide-brimmed summer shapes.

The autumn beret has several distinctive features. Chenille and cut velvet are the most popular materials for this type, and both are becoming. The general movement is a downward droop on either side and crowns are pointed. Many shapes are built on a bandeau of contrasting material. For instance, a brown angora felt is mounted on petersham in a lighter tone with a bow at one side, adorned with a dull red cameo ornament, while a soft black felt, slightly kilted in narrow undulations, is mounted on white petersham worked in points In some models chenille is interwoven in filet net and used for the bandeau.

Types of Hat That Will Be Popular This Autumn. The Flat Bow, the Stiff Quill, the Uncurled Ostrich Plume Are All Used.

In this style Chinese red marks a vivid note for the winter. For morning and sports wear bright rust and ochre give a gay touch to the felt shapes or to those made of stiffened jersey cloth, which is a popular fabric this season.

In some wide-brimmed shapes a bandeau effect is seen in front when the brim widens at the sides. Many are self-colored and self-trimmed where stitching is used. Stitching is also popular in velvet models. Some black velvet hats are lined on the under brim with a light color, such as cloud-pink, and a colored shape may be made in two tones. A black velvet hat with the crown covered with stenciled velvet motifs mounted on black ciré has an unusual effect.

It is not unlikely that ostrich feathers will return to fashion. One Paris house shows a black felt hat trimmed with two such feathers, one black the other pink. These feathers are very transparent and are used practically uncurled. Quills in bright colors are also used.

Scarves and bags to match, made of soft kasha or jersey tweed, continue to be popular. The scarf is the rather narrow cravat type and an envelope-shaped bag, in two colors of kasha, is often used. In some cases the beret and scarf are made to match, especially when chosen for sports wear.

Flowers Once More

Artificial flowers may be so cleverly utilized in transforming plain frocks that they never remain unfashionable for long. Now, especially, they are found among the season's indispensable accessories. On evening frocks artificial flowers are usually worn at the waistline, in the center or a little forward on one hip. Frocks of Grecian simplicity are enhanced by the addition of a quaint nosegay or bunch of violets tucked in the narrow ribbon belt.

Trim business dresses and sports frocks also are brightened up by boutonnières. On business frocks the boutonnière often matches the oyster or chalky whiteness of the collar and is cut with square petals. Leather and wool flowers in bright and subdued colors are also fashionable.

Another charming accessory is a necklace, made with characteristic French imagination, of cotton beads. The beads are firm but light and the bright colors—cherry, marigold, apple-green and sky-blue—do much to enliven a dark fall outfit.

More Sweet Than Bitter

One of the most popular fall colors is bittersweet, an orange tone shaded to a rich nasturtium. Whereas orange is an assertive hue, too insistent to be used in any quantity, bittersweet or capucine, as it is often called, is subdued to a deep, rich shade.

In woolen, touches of bittersweet are many, either in the material itself or in the collars and cuffs and buttons. A thread of bittersweet runs through many tweed patterns and nubs of it are seen in heavier woolens for sports dresses. Tweeds of black-and-white especially are emphasized by a thread of the clear color running through them.

Frocks of flat crêpe are attractive when developed in this warm shade and a bittersweet dress becomes vivacious addition to a somber autumn wardrobe.

Details on Autumn Frocks

By FRANCES CUSHING HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AS AUTUMN arrives one begins to think of the costumes which belong to the cooler, shorter days. These gowns are of darker colors, a little more formal design, and almost always planned to be accompanied by a coat.

Those to be worn during the daylight hours are a most interesting and important part of the wardrobe. These dresses are simple in style and have an even hemline 13 or 14 inches from the ground. The natural waistline is an established fact, but does not have to be worn in a pronounced form. By raising or lowering it a little, just indicating it, or in many instances by adding a jabot or panel which extends low enough to hide it in part, a satisfactory solution is found so that one may have smartness, as well as becomingness.

In considering the materials for this type of gown, satin will be found very smart with georgette, crêpe-de-chine, and morocain following closely as other fashionable silks. The lightweight, smoother wool materials are also important. The colors used for fall are more subdued and darker as a rule, than those used for the bright summer days. This year the accessory color, that color which is used in small quantities in the dress, but is in contrast to its predominant color, is a very important fashion feature. For the gown itself black, as usual, holds first place, but this season will seldom see it without its accessory color. For this, white is always smart, turquoise is popular, and royal is the new color note. Brown and green are also very good fall colors, either alone or with an accessory color, for the dress or ensemble.

Many Roads to One Goal

With the present styles there is the opportunity for individuality, even when the silhouette is definitely established. The ways of arriving at the final result are many and varied. Although the skirts of the fall dresses flare from the hipline if they are to be worn during the daylight hours, the fullness may be produced by box-pleating, used mostly on the thinner materials; fan-pleatings, which may be introduced regularly or casually into the skirts, and godets of all kinds. The double-tier skirt of box-pleating is one of the newest forms and the all-around pleated skirts will also be found this fall.

On the blouses of these dresses the surplice or diagonal closing is much used. This lends itself admirably to the uses of lingerie touches as it gives a becoming V neck, and it is especially well adapted to the wool dress. The tight sleeve is the most practical and will be worn almost exclusively, although trimmings of different kinds may be applied below the elbow to give variety. Cape sleeves, however, are continuing to be in the mode, but will probably be used only on those gowns which are intended for wear without a coat, as they tend to wrinkle badly under the coat sleeve.

Introducing Accessory Color

The accessory color is used on the details of the blouse in a distinctive 1930 manner. Although we shall still see the colored collars and cuffs, the newer method is to use the accessory color as the lining for a scarf collar or the under section of a double jabot or other drapery. In the latter case the under section of the accessory color is cut larger than the top so that it shows around the upper drapery. Eyelet embroidery and solid bead bandings offer other new ways of introducing this color note in a most charming manner. The colors and designs of this bead work are so subtle and beautiful that they add notably to the attractiveness of many gowns.

These autumn daytime dresses should always be simple in silhouette with a flared skirt and normal waistline and may sometimes have a peplum. They may have elaborately finished details to add to their beauty but these are never conspicuous in themselves and in no way interfere with the lines of the gown. The use of the accessory color with these dresses gives a charming note for individuality. It is surely a season when everyone may enjoy the security of finding a gown which is intrinsically smart and which yet suits oneself and one's needs.

Evening Frocks for Informal Hours and Places

TWO distinct types of evening dress will share popular favor this season: the demure type and the classic. The former type is for younger women and most small women. The latter is modeled on Grecian lines, and is suited to older women, particularly tall ones. These types are both essentially feminine, and the silhouette in both cases expresses the easily molded body lines, ending, however, in a voluminous hemline. Hemlines are even all around, and for dance frocks should be several inches from the floor.

Such materials as stiff satin, heavy taffeta, metal brocades, novelty net, tulle and lace are popular, but most popular of all is velvet. Tulle may have large dots of velvet or tiny sequins arranged in a design. The latter comes in pink and blue for the younger set and black, brown and navy blue for more mature women. Sequins, bugles, strass and beads play a very important part. For instance, sequins may be sewed in designs on material to be sold by the yard. These are all sewed separately so that when the fabric is cut no sequins will fall off. As they are used for trimming, the designs can be cut off and appliquéd on a dress. Bands of all kinds of beaded trimming are used for belts and borders. A strass effect can be obtained by a silver-lined glass bead placed on a silver sequin. This is much lighter in weight and less expensive than strass. Both dull and lustrous sequins are used, but the latter are more popular.

Black is conspicuously the most important color, pointed off with a contrast, such as white or turquoise. Next in importance is white alone, then pale pink and pale green. Jade-green and bright reds are fairly popular and there is also chartreuse for the complexion which it suits.

Evening wraps are both three-quarter length and as long as 12 inches from the floor. A few short jackets have survived the summer, such as the plain ermine jacket and a black sheer velvet with white fur collars and cuffs. There is probably more variety in evening wraps than in any other garment. They must make an ensemble with the evening dress, therefore the hemline is varied with the design of the dress. The shorter wraps blouse in the back or have a cape or cape sleeves, while many of the longer wraps are plain with a side flare. Sequins and strass are used for border trimming and in other ingenious ways. One of the cleverest wraps is a black chiffon velvet with large collar and cuffs of white chenille, resembling astrakhan, finished with a sprinkle of strass on th sleeves just above the cuffs, and also in triangles of black velvet showing through the collar.

Dull crêpe shoes matching some part of the costume are used almost exclusively. There are a few satin shoes and some combinations of satin and crêpe. Brilliants in heel and buckle must be tastefully subdued, since many beads and brilliants are used in trimming gowns and wraps. Gloves are suède or kid and may be worn above the elbow, without wrinkles, or below the elbows, with wrinkles.

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Dunbar—An Almost Forgotten Scottish Poet

THE well-trodden highways of literature cannot be said at any time to have revealed all of their wonder and beauty, even to the most observant of student-travelers; new aspects continually unfold to our vision, even if we have gone over the same ground many times. But what of those alluring side trails, away from the highroad, that wind and wind, one never knowing just what to expect round the turn. Add to the pleasure of following such a sequestered path, the delightful expectancy of finding hitherto unknown treasures, and the never-to-be-forgotten thrill, consequent upon making such discoveries, and you have bliss indeed! The works of William Dunbar, that well-nigh forgotten Scottish poet, may be said to provide such a trail.

Dunbar, a native of East Lothian, was, it is generally thought, a cadet of a noble family. Intended for the church, he graduated at Saint Andrews University in 1479, being probably then in his twentieth year. We learn from "The Visitation of St. Francis," that he traveled as an itinerant friar through Scotland and England, and even crossed to France. He was included in several embassies, notably in the one sent to London to negotiate the marriage of James the Fourth with Princess Margaret, the daughter of Henry the Seventh. Dunbar long had hopes of ecclesiastical preferment, but no bishopric ever fell to his lot, and his disappointment was very keen. Some authorities aver that he fell at Flodden, 1513, others giving a later date. Of the personal history of Dunbar, we have thus only a few facts, and of the dates of his writings, and of their sequence, we know comparatively little.

The poems, some ninety in number, are varied in subject and interest, and naturally fall into two main classes—allegorical and occasional. The volume is a medley, in which tenderness and vindictiveness, blistering satire and exuberant fancy meet. He has not wearied us with any lengthy poem. His inspiration and his personal animus find vent within moderate bounds, but they are constantly springing up at different points and assuming different attitudes. At one time he is a great moralist, praising the golden mean, at another, he is as extreme as Juvenal. Of a generally buoyant temperament, he appears like most satirists to have taken at times a view of the world in which the epicurean gloom dominates the epicurean gayety. Compared either with his predecessors or his contemporaries, he is a master of both language and meter, nor does he confine himself to any one metrical form, but experiments successfully with many.

The most important of his religious and allegorical poems are "The Thistle and the Rose," "The Merle and the Nightingale," "The Golden Targe," "Beauty and the Prisoner," "The Lament for the Makars" and "The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins." In these his style is ornate and his manner quite conventional. But in the occasional or more personal poems, in which he indulges his grim satiric humor, his style is clear, direct and incisive, and there we approach the man himself. His numerous petitions to the King for preferment are best represented by "The Petition of the Gray Horse." His satire found ample scope in the life of the City and the Court of Edinburgh, and his own disappointment makes his attack on ecclesiastical abuses the more stinging and violent. He was a man of many moods, subject to quick change. The battle between the physical and the spiritual may be seen going on in his person; and though at times he gives himself up recklessly to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures, yet the prevailing note of his work is that of vanity and disillusionment.

His important poem, "The Thistle and the Rose," is allegorical, written in honor of the royal marriage. To his flattery of the King, whom he represents under the character of the Lion, the Eagle, and the Thistle, the poet joins sound service. "The Lament for the Makars" is one of the few great elegies in literature. Apart too from its poetic worth, the poem is of value, because of its list of the poets or "makars," which Scotland had produced up to Dunbar's own time. Of some of these singers, we know no more than Dunbar tells us here, while of the work of others, only a part remains. In "The Merle and the Nightingale," the Merle or blackbird represents earthly love, and the Nightingale sings the praises of the love of God.

The shadow on human existence could not escape his saturnine humor: yet he was well disposed to be cheerful and even merry. Witness his "No Treasure avails without Gladness"—

"Be rich in patience, if thou in goods be poor,
Who lives merry, he lives mightily:
Without gladness avails no treasure."

Again take this stanza from "Best to be Blithe"—

"Since to the life that ever does last
Here is but twinkling of an eye;
For to be blithe, me thinks it best."

Everywhere his poetry is resonant with versecraft, and is resplendent with countless gems of sparkling wit. A couplet glistens, and one breathes the sharp air of the northern spring—

"Yesterday," he says, "the season soft and fair—
Came in fresh as a peacock's fedir,
This day it stingeth like an addir."

Dunbar undoubtedly owed much to Chaucer: at the same time, he lacks the genial humanity, the width of view, and the inspiration of the English Makar. Chaucer's dramatic talent found no counterpart among the many gifts of Dunbar, who is one of the most self-centered of bards, always brooding over the good fortune of others and the ill luck of William Dunbar. It would be more to the point to compare him with Robert Burns—the Burns of satiric humor, who wrote "The Jolly Beggars," and "Tam O'Shanter"; but certainly not with the best-beloved Burns—the Burns of the Songs.

There was much in Dunbar to repel, but we have to make large allowance for a rude age, and a dissolute court. Trifler, moralist, scolding and scalding satirist by turns, he was always a literary craftsman, and almost always a poet.

Assuredly the cloud effects predominate in the picture of Dunbar's career and work: nevertheless, the clouds ever and anon are shot through with gleams of sunshine, and these are worth recalling, and he is to be gratefully remembered as one, who in his day and generation—a rude, uncultured age at that—had no small share in keeping alight the fires of Scottish poetry. J. K.

Birds in Hoar-Frost

Now we have reached the trees—the beautiful trees! never so beautiful as today. Imagine the effect of a straight and regular double avenue of oaks, nearly a mile long, arching overhead, and closing into perspective like the roof and columns of a cathedral, every tree and branch incrusted with the bright and delicate congelation of hoar-frost, white and pure as snow, delicate and defined as carved ivory. . . .

We are now at the end of this magnificent avenue, and at the top of a steep eminence commanding a wide view over four counties—a landscape of snow. A deep lane leads abruptly down the hill; a mere narrow cart-track, sinking between high banks clothed with fern and furze and low broom, crowned with luxuriant hedgerows, and famous for their summer smell of thyme. How lovely these banks are now—the tall weeds and the gorse fixed and stiffened in the hoar-frost, which fringes round the bright, prickly holly, the pendent foliage of the bramble, and the deep orange leaves of the pollard oaks! Oh, this is rime in its loveliest form! and there is still a berry here and there on the holly, "blushing in its natural coral," through the delicate tracery, still a stray hip or haw for the birds, who abound here always. . . .

And there, farther on, just under the bank by the slender runlet, which still trickles between its transparent fantastic margin of thin ice, as if it were a thing of life—there, with a swift, scudding motion, flits, in short, low flights, the gorgeous kingfisher, its magnificent plumage of scarlet and blue flashing in the sun, like the glories of some tropical bird. He is come for water to this little spring by the hillside—water which even his long bill and slender head can hardly reach, so nearly do the fantastic forms of those garland-like icy margins meet over the tiny stream beneath. It is rarely that one sees the shy beauty so close or so long; and it is pleasant to see him in the grace and beauty of his natural liberty, the only way to look at a bird.—From "Our Village," MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

As Mary Did

Where was a small boy yesterday
With a cherubic face,
Today a tall lad has usurped
The baby's place.

A stranger-lad with deep-toned voice,
With sudden hands and feet,
Who though he's shy, reserved and gruff,
Is wonderfully sweet.

(Dear God, the happy, swift years pass—
And how their flying mocks
Punctilious of calendars,
Precise, methodic clocks!)

Tomorrow he will leave me for
The realm of busy men—
Oh, even now his eyes hold dreams
Beyond a mother's ken.

God, help me keep him fine and strong,
So when I must, I can
With pride send out into the world,
As Mary did—a man.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

The Galilean Lake

Joy lives by the Galilean lake and on the hillsides strewn with gayly colored flowers which surround its blue waters. As you come riding over from Nazareth and Cana of Galilee and see the quiet lake lying below you in all its loveliness, a feeling of deep peace slips into your heart.

Days spent by its shores are not crowded with hours of sight-seeing. They are dreamy days, for Galilee has much to tell to those who would sit down quietly and listen. It radiates a throbbing, pulsing joy, and you know and feel as perhaps you never knew or felt before, the truth of the marvels about which you have so often read.

Little is changed here since the days when Jesus walked about its shores and talked to the humble fisher folk. Rugged, sun-tanned men still go out in boats, cast their nets into the deep waters, and return with glistening silver fish. Husbandmen still turn their soil with the same primitive wooden plow. Tall, graceful women make their way to the waterside, gossip a little, and return with full pitchers balanced skillfully on their heads.

It is with an overflowing sense of privilege that you take ship and go out upon the waters of this wonderful lake. The houses, domes and minarets of Tiberius gleam white against the green sloping hillside as the boatmen pull away from its tiny pier and row toward Capernaum, where are the remains of the old Synagogue. On past Capernaum and away over the quiet waters to where Jordan comes rushing in to break the stillness amid a tangle of green trees; every place, every name is bathed in deep memories.

Time passes lightly over Galilee. Other places there are in Palestine rich in memories, but nowhere do these seem so undisturbed by fleeting years as here. Buildings fall, and new ones are built upon their buried remains, so that opinions differ as to exact original sites. What are a few lifeless stones, compared with the bigness of feeling which saturates this scene, and the restful quietness and inspiration which it breathes forth?

Hugo Writes "Notre Dame de Paris"

In 1831 the Hugos crossed the river and went to live at No. 9 Rue Jean-Goujon, in the Champs-Elysees, then almost an outlying district. Hugo had contracted some time before with a publisher for "Notre Dame de Paris," but had failed to live up to his written agreement in the matter of time. A new understanding called for the delivery of the manuscript within five months. Hugo bought a great gray woolen wrapper that covered him from head to foot; locked up all his clothes, lest he should be tempted to go out; and, carrying off his ink bottle to his study, applied himself to his labour just as if he had been in prison. He never left the table except for food and sleep, and the sole recreation that he allowed himself was an hour's talk after dinner with some friend who might drop in, and to whom he occasionally read the pages that had been written during the day. As a result of the régime by which it was written he once thought of calling the story "What Came Out of a Bottle of Ink. . . ."

The Paris of the fiction of Victor Hugo is the Paris of two books, the fifteenth-century town of "Notre Dame" and the city of his youth that he had in mind when, in his Guernsey home, he was toiling on the great edifice of "Les Miserables." Of the former tale Robert Louis Stevenson has written: "We forget all that enumeration of palaces and churches and convents which occupies so many pages of admirable description, and the thoughtless reader might be inclined to conclude from this that they were pages thrown away; but this is not so: we forget indeed the details, as we forget or do not see the different layers of paint on a completed picture; but the thing desired has been accomplished, and we carry away with us a sense of the 'Gothic profile' of the city, of the 'surprising forest of pinnacles and towers and belfries,' and we know not what of rich and intricate and quaint. And throughout, Notre Dame has been held up over Paris by a height far greater than that of its twin towers: the Cathedral is present to us from the first page to the last; the title has given us the clew, and already in the Palais de Justice the story begins to attach itself to that building by character after character. It is purely an effect of mirage. Hugo has peopled this Gothic city, and above all, this Gothic church, with a race of men even more distinctly Gothic than their surroundings."

Stevenson's insistence on the Gothic aspect of the Paris of "Notre Dame" is a direct reflection of Hugo himself, who felt, in penning the tale, that he should act as a kind of interpreting guide to the readers of his generation.—ARTHUR BARTLETT MAURICE, in "The Paris of the Novelists."

Reproduced by Permission of St. George's Gallery, London

Harvest. From a Woodcut by Miss Gertrude Hermes

THE strong individual traits that characterize the work of Miss Gertrude Hermes are particularly noticeable in the present woodcut, in which she obtains her effects by a remarkably striking combination of light and dark in the background from which the subject matter gains intensity and effect.

The artist has turned to the seed-time of the year for her model, grouping together a handful of corn, and drawing from it the full beauty of curve, and line, and graceful contour. The characteristics of each specimen are shown forth with precise and accurate workmanship: the full ripe head of wheat; the bearded barley, lending itself so happily to decorative effect, its fragile sheath, brittle and transparent, being rendered with a skill that only an artist who is also a botanist could effect; the rounded hop heads, falling together from their stalk like a row of tinkling bells, their bright, broad leaves being handled with a quiet touch in contrast with the busy little oat heads, so lively on their fine stems we can almost hear them rattling across the blaze of light in the background.

Miss Hermes has caught the sense of completion that pervades the early autumn months of the year—the yielding up of the grain and fruit before the leave-taking; the splendor of a rich in-gathering; the fullness of activity. As a design it covers its space without any sense of overcrowding or striving after effect, the weight being confined to the lower half, while the upper is devoted to the finer work and more elaborate detail.

"Harvest" makes a charming companion picture to the artist's woodcut, "A Spring Bouquet," which has already appeared on this Page.

In Transit

Above the dusty city streets—
Gray streets within the city's heart,
Within a room for stipend mine
I briefly wait, the world apart.

Below, the traffic's brazen voice
Floats upward with insistent roar,
But all its hasting, hectic tale
Is shut without my chamber door.

Beyond my window reaching high
Its arms of green, a poplar tree—
The only one for crowded blocks—
Keeps up a gossip sweet with me.

"A heavy dew last night" it says,
And how the sun today is bright.
And did I hear the sleepy call
Of nestling fledglings in the night?

And had I marked at early dawn
A fleeting miracle of song
That pelted like a summer rain
The silent city roofs along?

Such tender converse do we hold,
So intimate we two have grown
That memory will cherish well
This loving friend that I have known.

MAUDE M. VERRE HOWORTH.

ШИРОКИЕ ГОРИЗОНТЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ШИРОКИЕ горизонты! Тех, кто любит быть на воздухе, слова эти чаруют красотой, свободой, спокойствием. Существуют широкие географические горизонты, видимые зрячим оком, для обследования их пешком, по сухопутным дорогам, по воздуху, воде. Но существуют и другие горизонты—широкие горизонты правильного мышления, распознаваемые только понимающим оком—для исследования их мыслью. Эти широкие, открытые для всех, горизонты, дают свободу, дают господство. Они могут казаться слишком отвлеченными для материалистически мыслящего наблюдателя, однако замеченные мельком с помощью веры они быстро представляют нам конкретную (специфическую) очевидность их реальности.

Человечество было долго стесняемо требованиями обычаев материалистического воспитания, не только также, как в области географических открытий все точки окружности были обследованы и отмечены, так и границы мысли в настоящее время расширены, раздвинуты, установлены. Человечество в большой мере занято изучением значения свободы.

Северо - Американские Соединенные Штаты могут быть рассматриваемы как страна, основанная на желании религиозной свободы. В этой стране Mary Baker Eddy, предки которой прибыли в Америку, домогались "свободы поклонения Богу," открыла и обосновала Христианскую Науку. В настоящее время Христианская Наука распространяется по обоим полушариям и расширяет умственный кругозор тех, кто принимает ее учение, кто достаточно смирен, чтобы повиноваться ему, и достаточно искренен, чтобы подтверждать его повседневным применением и примером.

Одним из способов расширения нашего умственного кругозора должно быть уменье отвращать взоры от эгоистических желаний, уменье направлять мысль от себя во вне, уменье культивировать дружественный интерес к достижениям, усилиям и дарованиям своих собратий; и проявление любви, терпения и сердечного-доброжелательства по отношению ко всем их стремлениям, полны-ли они так называемых неудач, или сопровождаются кажущимся успехом. Ласковое одобрение, молчаливо или вслух выраженное, не только помогает другому, но помогает также и тому, кто его выражает, потому что оно расширяет умственный кругозор индивидуума выше и за пределы эгоистических интересов. Нравственное усилие помогать другому освобождает (отделяет) мысль от самого себя, предоставляя подобно Христа снять в добрых словах и делах.

Человечество нуждается в постоянном самому себе напоминании, что для такого рода правильных идей, которые ведут к улучшению человеческого рода, никаких границ не существует. В условиях скученной жизни в городах и на главных путях может образоваться своего рода привычка думать вместе с толпою, действовать заодно с толпою, пристально смотреть на толпу. Это ведет к сужению поля зрения, к закрытию прекрасного (славного) вида духовного горизонта.

Свойственные смертным верования, мнения, или так называемые материальные законы не могут обнять (охватить) умственного кругозора, кроме случаев личного на то согласия, и никакие материально зачавшиеся ограничения не могут затмить видения тех, кто обращается к Богу за духовной поддержкой. Тюремные колодки не могли долго задерживать Силу и Павла; львиный ров не мог причинить никакого вреда Даниилу; могила с ее камнем у входа не могла помешать уходу из нее Иисуса. Сила благодарности Богу за Его доброту помогала открывать все эти тюремные двери!

Ложные представления о сущности жизни, как о чем-то материальном, мешают нашим глазам видеть обильные и настоящие блага. Страх с его внушениями "не достаточно" хотел бы уверить, что все жизненно-необходимое получается чрез посредство какого-либо лица или посредством человеческого усилия. Принимать такие претензии за реальные, думать, основываясь на них, значит преграждать доступ изобилию духовных благ (сущности). Но понимание того, что сущность жизни духовна, дана Богом, благословенна, и всех благословляющая, уничтожает претензии неправды и направляет человеческия усилия на надлежащий путь.

Когда Лот выбрал для себя равнину Иордана, цветущее место той страны, Авраам ваял то, что осталось. После этого он научился как отвращать свои взоры от таких мест, где свидетельство чувств устанавливало-бы границы и изъятия. "Ибо всю землю, которую ты видишь, тебе дам Я," было Божиим Аврааму обетованием. Он не только должен был расширить свой умственный кругозор, но получил повеление пройти по всей стране "в долготу и широту ее." Простое возвышение мысли над материалистическими верованиями в ограничения не составляет еще всего, что требуется от желающего достичь широкого горизонта духовного изобилия. Думать в пределах свободы, видеть человека свободным, поступать, отражая только добро, понимать великий дар Божий человеку—все это устраняет кажущиеся препятствия, каковые фактически являются лишь накопленными материалистическими верованиями.

Каждый человек лелеет в сердце своем желание достичь возможно больший меры свободы. Иногда это значит освобождение от телесных страданий, или, может быть, преуспеяние в делах, или достижение еще большего милосердия, или развитие дарования. Существует нечто такое, что, будучи практикуемым, будет представлять нам значение ценности в его настоящем свете, и истинная молитва является этим нечто. Истинная молитва не просит ничего у Бога и не пытается осведомлять Его. Mrs. Eddy объясняет значение молитвы, в том месте книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 32), где она говорит: "Иисус молился: он освободился (ушел) от влияния физических чувств, чтобы освежить свою душу более ясными, духовными видениями." Это и есть путь для открытия духовных горизонтов.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Wide Horizons

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WIDE horizons! To those who love the out-of-doors those words spell beauty, freedom, restfulness. There are wide geographical horizons visible to the seeing eye to be explored by foot, road, air, boat. But there are others—wide horizons of true thinking, discernible only to the understanding eye—to be traversed by thought. These wide horizons, open to all, are freedom-giving, dominion-giving. Too abstract they may seem to the material observer, but glimpsed in faith they soon present concrete evidence of their reality.

Humanity has long been fettered by habit and by material education, but even as in the field of geographical discoveries all points of the compass have been searched and marked, so today thought-boundaries are being enlarged, recognized, established. In a large measure humanity is learning the meaning of freedom.

The United States of America may be regarded as having its foundation on the desire for religious freedom. In this land Mary Baker Eddy, whose forbears came to America seeking "freedom to worship God," discovered and founded Christian Science. Christian Science now reaches over both hemispheres and widens the mental horizons of those willing to accept its teachings, humble enough to obey them, sincere enough to live them in daily application and exemplification.

One way to widen our mental horizon is to look away from selfish desires; to direct thought outward, to cultivate friendly interest in the achievement, effort, and abilities of one's fellow men; and to have charity, patience, loving-kindness, toward all their endeavors, whether fraught with so-called failure or attended by seeming success. Gracious approval, whether silently entertained or audibly expressed, not only helps another, but it also helps oneself, because it widens an individual's mental horizon above and beyond selfish interests. The mental effort to help another detaches thought from self, letting Christliness shine forth in good words and works.

Humanity needs constantly to remind itself that there are no limits for those right ideas which lead to the betterment of mankind. In the crowded conditions of cities and highways it may become a habit to think with the crowd, to act with the crowd, to keep the gaze on the crowd. This tends to narrow vision, to shut off the spiritual horizon's glorious view.

Mortal beliefs, opinions, or material laws, so called, cannot warp mental horizons except with individual consent, and no materially conceived limitations can obscure the vision of those who look to God for spiritual supply. Prison stocks could not long confine Silas and Paul; the lions' den could bring no harm to Daniel; the tomb with its stone for a door could not prevent Jesus from coming forth. The power of gratitude to God for His goodness helped to open all these prison doors!

Wrong concepts of substance as material close our eyes to wide and present blessings. Fear, with its suggestions of "not enough" would claim that supply comes solely through some person or through human effort. To accept these claims as real, to think with them, is to shut out the abundance of spiritual substance. But to understand that substance is spiritual, God-given, blessed, and blessing all, destroys the claims of error and rightly directs human efforts.

When Lot chose the plain of Jordan, the garden spot of that country, Abram took what remained. Then he learned how to look away from the place where sense-testimony would establish boundaries, limitations. "For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it," was God's promise to him. Not only was he to widen his outlook, but he was commanded to walk through the land, "in the length of it and in the breadth of it." A mere lifting of thought above material beliefs of limitation is not all that is required of one desiring to attain wide horizons of spiritual abundance. To think in terms of freedom, to see man as free, to act in the manner of reflecting only good, to see God's great gift to man,—this removes seeming obstructions which are in fact only accumulated material beliefs.

Every person cherishes the desire for a greater measure of freedom. Sometimes this means release from bodily suffering, or perhaps advancement in business, or else more graciousness, or increased ability. There is something which, if used, will focus the sense of value into true light, and true prayer is that something. True prayer does not plead with God, nor attempt to inform God. Mrs. Eddy explains prayer, where she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 32), "Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views." This is the way to find spiritual horizons.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Gems in Speech

The mention of gems carries one's thoughts to jasper and sapphire, chalcedony and emerald, sardonyx and ruby and chrysolite, beryl and topaz and jacinth and amethyst and diamond. But not all gems are of this sort. We use this characterization for the rarities and oddities we meet. We are walking along the street and meet a person whose very homespun glistens like the subtle fires that burn in the heart of the ruby; or another person is so chock full of folk-speech that every word shines like gold, and phrases gleam like diamonds. We are more impressed by this talk than if we had been in a jeweler's shop! Likewise we take up a favorite writer and sentences flash and sparkle like lakes of silver in the mellow beauty of a moonlight night; or a poet tosses his pearls about our heads and feet till we feel and know we are better off than Crœsus. Happy is the reader who, pencil in hand, can annotate his books, so that they will yield their largess on the fly-leaves and marked margins.

Bright is the ring of words
When the right man rings them;
Fair the fall of songs
When the singer sings them.

The old year is waning, a new year is coming—is with us. Turn a few leaves and read—

I hear it singing, singing sweetly,
Softly in an undertone;
Singing as if God had taught it,
"It is better farther on."

So the golden age is not in the past! No, for the accumulation of years carries with it rewards of achievement.

A venerable aspect!
Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,
And worthily becomes his silver locks.
He wears the marks of many years well spent.
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience.

The contented active thought takes deeper root, the profits of abstemious efforts are reaped, serenity of age and beauty of character flower in the sunlight.

You have never seen a bird building its nest? Well, let the poet show you:

It was my admiration
To view the structure of that little work,
A bird's nest—mark it well, within, without,
No tool had he that wrought, no knife to cut,
No nail to fix, no bodkin to insert,
No glue to join: his little beak was all:
And yet how neatly finished!
What nice hand,
With every implement and means of art,
And twenty years' apprentice-hip to boot,
Could make me such another!
Pondly, then,
We boast of excellence, whose noblest skill
Instinctive genius foils!

And amid the mighty movements of our time what speech has keener admonition than this?

Were half the power that fills the earth with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.

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STOCKS RECORD GOOD GAINS IN LIGHT TRADING

Tone of Market Is Firm at Close—Recessions From Best Levels

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market again moved quietly forward today, quickly throwing off hesitancy which developed for a time in the morning, and accomplishing its gains with light trading.

The market closed with a firm tone, with prominent shares showing gains of one to more than three points. There were numerous recessions running from fractions to two points from the day's best levels, however.

Stocks closing about two points higher included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, International Telephone, Air Reduction, Public Service of New Jersey and Republic Steel. Westinghouse was up nearly four. Allied Chemical lost two of a five-point rise. Total sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Wall Street was inclined to place various interpretations on disclosure that the president and vice-president of the stock exchange had visited President Hoover over the week-end, but its significance was not disclosed in the action of the market, save possibly in the cautious attitude of the bears.

U. S. Steel rose about three points, and the well-worn rumor of an extra dividend was again heard in brokerage circles, gaining some credence in view of the recent extra by American Can.

Other shares gaining three or more included Johns-Manville, North American, Columbian Carbon and Gillette.

Wall Street was again inclined to view the day's business news favorably. The sharp upturn in freight car loadings, as reported for the week ended Oct. 4, was particularly cheering, as it marked an abrupt turn in the downward trend of September. The gain of 22,111 cars over the previous week still left the movement close to the levels of 1922, but in previous weeks it had been the lowest since 1921.

Business News

The steel trade reviews again indicated further slackening of ingot output in the last week, estimates of the curtailment varying from 1½ to 3 per cent, reducing operations to somewhere between 52 and 55 per cent of capacity. In view of the unfavorable psychological effects of last week's unsettlement in the speculative markets, however, the reduction was not unexpected, and was without notable effect upon the stock market. Steel reported that producers of finished steel were making the most positive efforts in months to firm prices, in the hope of bringing consumers into the market who have been hesitant to buy because of the unsettled price structure.

Several third quarter earnings statements appeared and failed to bear out many of the gloomy estimates heard during last week. It had been expected that the third quarter, covering the summer months, would be unsatisfactory. General Electric, however, was able to report 45 cents a share, contrasted with 59 cents in the like period of last year.

Chesapeake Corporation actually reported a substantial gain, with 98 cents a share, compared with 80 cents a year ago. Western Union, with net of $2.22 for the quarter, earned its $2 quarterly dividend by a substantial margin.

Foreign trade statistics for September showed a gain in exports of about $20,000,000 over August, the second successive increase. Imports were $9,000,000 over August, which was unusual, for September had not shown a gain over the previous month since 1926.

Call money held firm at 2 per cent. Greater firmness in the money market at this time was attributed partially to the mid-month settlements. In foreign exchanges a better tone in the German mark was regarded favorably, presumably indicating that the flight of capital from Berlin had been checked by the higher Reichsbank rate, and the threat of a still higher rate, if necessary.

Bond Improvement Continues

The improved tone of the bond market, which first manifested itself last Friday, was again in evidence today. The gradual change of trend was reflected in all sections of the list, as price movement narrowed and activity slumped.

Municipal issues totaling $21,603,000 were publicly offered. The City of Chicago offered $12,200,000 tax anticipation warrants bearing interest of 5% to 6 per cent, and bond issues of Paterson and Atlantic City, N. J., and St. Louis County, Mo., were marketed.

A slightly firmer tone of the money market this week, indicated by the absence of call money below the official 2 per cent rate and the slight advance of short-term time loan, was regarded by bankers as only temporary. It was ascribed to the mid-month period, when money rates harden somewhat, and bankers indicated the market would resume its very easy position within a few days.

Indications that the pressure against foreign obligations, attributed to frightened selling, had passed, at least temporarily, was seen in the predominance of plus signs among active issues. Both Latin-American and European bonds displayed a fairly steady tone. Such Latin-American obligations as Sao Paulo State 6s of 1968, Rio de Janeiro 6½s, Bolivia 7s of 1958 and 1969, and Rio Grande do Sul 6s advanced sharply.

Movement of European governments was rather narrow and the tone steady. Rumania 7s and Stamboul 6s were strong.

Trading in the domestic section was generally quiet. Railroad bonds displayed a firm undertone, and some of the prominent legal issues registered small advances. Utility issues were mixed, but seasoned obligations veered little from the previous closing prices.

U. S. Governments were firm and attracted little buying interest.

COTTON PRICES STEADY

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in cotton here was comparatively quiet today, but prices held generally steady on a moderate demand which was supposed to include some buying for trade account. After selling up to 10.55 early, December reacted to 10.47, or within 2 points of yesterday's closing quotations, but later advanced to 10.58 and was ruling around 10.53 at 2 o'clock when the general list was some 8 to 12 points net higher.

SPANISH PESETA DECLINES

MADRID (AP)—The Spanish peseta continued to decline today, reaching 18.35 to the dollar in actual bank transactions with theoretical quotations showing several points worse. The banks, under recent regulations intended to prevent speculation, are requiring every customer to give a written explanation of why he is purchasing foreign exchange.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 14	Last Oct. 13
42¼	11	..	Abitibi	400	11	11	11	13
60	40	..	Ab & Straus	100	40	40	40	..
110½	104	7	*Ab & Str pf	50	104	104	104	..
37⅝	19¾	1.60	Adams Ex	6300	22¾	22	22	21⅝
32	21½	2	Adams Mill	300	23	23	23	..
156⅝	97	3†	Air Reduc	6000	106½	102⅜	105½	104
36	10½	1¼	Airway El	100	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
2½	½	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1	1	1	⅞
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	9700	7½	6¼	7½	6
35¼	15¼	..	Alleghany	9400	16½	16	16½	16⅝
107½	80	5½	*Allegh pf ww	100	80	80	80	..
343	199½	6‡	Allied Chem	4400	217	206	216	211¾
343	199½	6‡	Allied Chem	4400	217	206	216	211¾
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	300	122	122	122	122
68	39½	3	Allis-Chal	1300	44	42¼	44	42⅝
31⅝	18	2*	Amerada	600	23½	22¼	23½	23¼
10⅜	2	..	Am Ag Ch	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
41¾	22¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	700	25½	25¼	25½	24⅝
97⅜	65¼	2	Am Bk Note	300	66	65⅝	66	66
55½	22⅛	..	Am Bosch	400	25	25½	27	26½
120	118	7	Am Brake pf	50	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Sov	400	13½	13	13⅛	13
156½	108¼	4†	Am Can	4800	131⅝	117⅛	121	119
116	80	7	Am Car pf	200	80	80	80	80
69⅞	30	3	Am Chain	100	42	42	42	41¾
51¼	36½	2†	Am Chain	2000	40¾	37¾	40¾	38
38⅝	11⅞	1	Am En Til	100	12	12	12	..
81⅝	43⅞	..	Am F Pw	22100	43⅞	40¾	40½	41¾
101	90½	6	Am F Pw 6	620	91	90¼	91¼	92
111⅛	100	7	Am & FP 7	500	101	100	100	..
13⅞	8¼	2	Am Hawaii	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
1⅜	1⅛	..	Am Hide	100	3	3	3	..
34⅞	17	..	Am Hide pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
41⅞	28⅛	3†	Am Ice	400	29	28½	28½	28¼
55⅜	35¼	2‡	Am Int Corp	3100	39	37	38½	37¾
105	30	4	Am Loco	6000	39¼	36	36½	39¼
14½	3½	..	Am Mach&Met	1900	4	3¾	4	3¾
51½	19	1½	Am Metals	500	20	19⅜	19⅝	19½
119⅜	62	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	1400	64½	64	64	65½
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	500	105½	104¾	104¾	105
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	87¾	87	87	86⅞
39¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	7400	22⅜	21½	22	21
37	11	..	Am Repub	700	13⅜	11½	13⅜	13½
100⅞	36½	2‡	Am Roll Mill	2800	40⅜	39	39½	39
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	59¾	58⅜	59½	59⅝
103⅜	106⅞	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	101¼	101¼	101½	101⅛
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	3000	56	54	56	54⅞
141	133⅜	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135½	135½	135½	135½
22½	3½	..	Am Solvents	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
52¼	31	3	Am Stl Fnd	1000	32⅜	32	33¾	32
55½	39¾	3	Am Stores	300	40	39¾	40	40
89⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	600	46	45	46	45½
110	98½	7	Am Sugar pf	300	100½	100	100	100
274½	192¾	9	Am Tel &T	31100	201⅞	197½	201⅞	199½
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	10	113	112	112	112
124⅞	74	11	Am Wat W	13600	81¾	78½	81½	79¾
108⅝	99⅛	6	Am Wat W 6	300	105	104⅞	104⅞	..
20¼	7⅛	..	Am Wool	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
44⅞	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
17⅞	6	..	Am Zinc	2400	6½	6	6	6¼
81⅝	34⅝	2½	Anaconda	8100	38½	36¾	38½	37⅛
51¾	30	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	34½	32¾	34½	30½
37¼	15¼	1	Andes Cop	100	16¼	16¼	16½	15½
29¼	17½	2	Arch Dan	500	19¾	19	19¾	18
82⅞	71½	7	Armour D pf	300	75	73¾	73	73
8¼	3⅛	..	Arm Ill A	1000	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾
4⅜	2¼	..	Arm Ill B	1900	3⅜	2¼	2½	2¼
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	300	6½	6	6⅛	6
29½	8⅜	..	Art Loom	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
46⅝	25	4	Asso Apparl	400	36⅞	36½	36½	36¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	31¾	29½	31½	29¾
108¾	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	1700	204½	201½	204½	203
175½	120¼	10	Atl Coast L	200	106½	106½	106½	..
51⅜	22⅜	1‡	Atl Refin	4800	25¼	24	25⅛	24½
37	12½	1‡	Atlas Stores	3700	15¾	13½	15¼	15½
8½	3	..	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	2⅞
263¾	75¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	2900	85½	80¼	83	83¼
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	71⅝	70½	71⅝	70½
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	1800	4½	4⅜	4½	4½

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	3500	27⅞	26⅜	27½	26¾
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	40	106	105½	106	106
122⅜	83¼	7	Balt & O	1500	86¾	85½	86¾	85
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	40	108	108	108	107½
84½	61	3½	Bangor & A	100	62½	62½	62½	61¾
20¾	12	2	Barker Bros	10	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
91	70	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	70	70	70	70
34	15⅝	2	Barnsdall A	3500	17½	16½	17½	17¼
92	67¼	4	Beatrice	100	74	74	74	73
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	300	3	3	3	..
57⅜	18¼	2	Bendix	3100	20¼	19¼	20¼	19⅜
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	1300	45½	43½	44⅞	45¼
110½	69⅞	6	Beth Steel	16400	76⅞	74	76⅝	75⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	128½	126¼	126½	126⅜
69	19	1½	Bohn Alum	500	19⅜	19	19⅜	19
90⅜	60½	3†	Borden	2000	71	69	71	68¾
50½	16½	3	Borg Warner	1000	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
25⅜	12½	..	Briggs	16100	15½	13¾	15½	14
22¼	4	..	Brockway	2500	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	5300	71½	68	70¼	69¼
98⅜	84½	6	Bklyn Man pf	500	89½	88½	89⅝	90
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12	12	12	12½
178¼	110	5	Bkyn Un G	400	114	113	114	113
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	800	16⅝	16	16⅝	15½
43	29½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
16⅝	7¼	..	Budd Mfg	600	6¾	6	6	6¼
14⅞	8½	1	Budd Wheel	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
74	18½	..	Bullard	500	20¾	20¼	20¾	20⅝
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	28½	28	28½	28¼
110½	90	8	Burns Br A	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
35	15¾	..	Burns Br B	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
51⅞	25	..	Burroughs	1300	27½	27	28	27½
48½	27¾	2‡	Bush Term	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	2	2	2	2
5¼	1⅛	..	Butte & Sup	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
29⅜	12	..	Butterick	700	13½	12½	13½	12½
112⅜	48½	..	Byers	1300	54⅞	52½	54⅞	53

—C—

77½	52½	4	Calif Pack	800	57	54	57	55
2½	⅞	..	Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
		2	Campbell	400	14⅝	14	14⅝	..
89⅞	37½	..	Calu & Ariz	600	40¼	39	40	40½
33⅜	9⅞	..	Calu & Hecla	100	10½	10	10	10
57⅜	50	5	Canada Dry	300	54	53½	53½	53
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1400	172	170	172	171¾
52¼	40	..	Can Pac new wi	1200	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	42¾
34¼	19⅝	1.60	Cannon Mills	300	20	20	20	20
28¾	11⅛	..	Capital Adm	200	12½	11¾	12½	12⅛
362¾	118½	6	Case Thresh	4000	129	120½	128	125½
132	115	7	Case Th pf	10	122	122	122	122
79¾	40½	3	Caterpillar	900	43	42¾	43	42
60	9	3	Celotex	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
20	11	..	Celanese Crp	100	11	11	11	10⅝
30½	20⅜	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	24	22¼	24	22¼
65⅝	32½	4	Cerro de P	700	34	33	34	33½
15⅞	5	..	Cert Teed	200	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
67⅞	18¾	4.20	Checker Cab	1000	22	21	22	21⅞
82½	49	3	Ches Corp	800	51	50	51	49½
51⅜	41	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1800	43¾	42½	43¾	43⅜
10⅝	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
17⅜	6	..	Chi Gt West	800	7⅝	6	7⅝	7½
52⅜	26	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	29	28⅞	28⅞	27½
26⅜	8⅝	..	Chi M&SP	900	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¾
46¼	12⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	16	15⅛	16	15½
89⅞	46¼	5	Chi & NW	3700	50½	50	50	51⅛
37	9⅛	..	Chi Pneu	400	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛
125⅛	76⅝	7	Chi RI	100	78	78	78	77½
32	24½	3	Chi Yel Cab	30	26	24	24	24½
67⅝	37	2.40	Childs	400	39	38½	38½	39⅞
43	16½	3	Chrysler	320	18¼	17⅜	18¼	18
49	38	3.60‡	City Ice	100	38	37½	38	37⅞
13¼	3¾	½	City Stores	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¼
20⅝	10	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10½	10	10	10
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	600	172⅜	167¾	172⅝	169½
35¾	12½	..	Collins&A	200	13¾	13½	13¾	13
92	73	7	Collins&A 4pf	100	84	84	84	..
77	32¼	2Colo	F&I	1600	37	35	36¼	35
87	43⅛	2‡	Colum Gas	7000	48½	46½	47½	46
199	97¼	6	Col Carbon	2500	105⅝	102	105½	102
37⅜	10⅝	¾	Col Graph	1900	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11½
40¾	21	2	Com Cred	900	23¼	22½	23	22¼
95	77½	6½	Com Cr Ipt xw	40	92	92	92	92
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	37	37	37	36¼
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	400	84	82	82	86
55	27	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	200	29½	28½	29½	29
38	17½	1	Com Sol	3500	20¼	18¾	20½	19¼
20¼	9⅞	60	Commwlth Sv	5000	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	400	100⅞	100⅜	100¾	100¾
57	35⅞	2	Conde Nast	300	35⅞	35¾	35¾	35⅞
19¾	8¼	..	Congoleum	1500	8⅞	8⅛	8¾	8⅛
27⅜	12¼	2	Con Film	400	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	100	17½	17¼	17½	17
136⅞	93½	4	Con Gas	7500	100¼	97¼	99⅞	98¾
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	104	103⅝	104	104
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	200	40	40	40	40½
2	½	..	Con Textile	300	⅝	½	½	⅝
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	16	15⅝	16	15⅞
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	800	24¼	23	24	23½
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	700	3¼	3	3	3
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	700	76	76	76	76
71⅝	46½	2½	Cont Can	4400	217	206	216	211¾
37⅝	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	300	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝
77⅝	45½	2.40	Cont Ins	200	48½	47⅝	48⅛	47¾
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	1000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
30½	12¾	..	Cont Oil	1400	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	13⅝
40⅞	12⅜	1	Cont Shares	1300	14¼	13	13¾	13½
11⅞	7⅝	3†	Corn Prod	2800	81	77½	81	78¼
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	150	150	150	150
33	10	..	Coty	1200	12¾	11½	12	11⅜
59⅝	34	2.40	Crown Cork	400	39⅜	37	38½	..
18½	6⅞	1	CrownZell	300	7½	7	7½	7
93⅜	63⅛	5†*	Crucible	1500	66	65¼	66	66
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9	3½	..	Cub Am S	600	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
48	38⅛	..	Cudahy	200	41	41	41	41
126½	104½	6	Curtis Pub	400	106	104½	106	107
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	200	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
14⅛	4¾	..	Curtiss Wr	2500	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4½
19⅝	5⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6
90½	52	3½‡	Cutler	200	53	53	53	54

—D—

43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	200	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	21⅝
24½	20	7	Deere pf	400	23	22	22	22½
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	150	150	150	150
255¾	187	8	Del Edison	500	105½	193¼	195½	192
254½	139	8	Diamond M	800	212½	210	212½	210¾
10⅝	6¾	1	Doma Mines	100	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
145¼	95¾	4‡	Dupont	6500	103	98¼	101¼	99½
123	114	6	Dupont pf	300	120⅝	120¾	120⅝	120⅝

—E—

255¼	175¾	5†	East Kodak	9500	196⅜	190½	196¼	195
132	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	100	128½	126½	128⅝	130
37¼	17	3	*Easton Axle	700	18	17¼	17¾	17
62	38	..	Edison pf	200	40½	40¼	40¾	40m
111⅝	83	6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	101⅛	98¾	101¼	98½
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	300	4	4	4	3¾
103½	47¼	1	Elec P&L	7500	54½	51	54½	52
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	200	108½	108½	108½	108½
79¼	56	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	56½	56½	56¼	56
50¾	37⅜	3	Equit Bldg	200	37⅝	37	37	38
63¾	34⅞	..	Erie	5000	36½	36½	36½	36¼
43⅜	6⅜	4	Eureka Vac	100	9½	9½	9½	..
38¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	300	7⅝	5¾	5¾	5

—F—

50½	27	3	Fairb Mose	800	30¾	29	30¾	28¼
101½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	-09	109	109	109
27¼	7⅛	..	Fashion Pk	100	8¾	8¾	8⅝	..
80	36	7	Fash Park pf	740	37½	36	36	..
38	18½	..	Fed Dept St	400	22½	22	22½	22
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed L&S Tr	100	61	61	61	61½
98¾	90	6	Fed L&T pf	50	90	90	90	90
100½	99	7	Fed M&S pf	100	99	99	99	..
25½	14	3	Fed Screw W	600	15	14⅜	15	14¼
87⅞	56	6	Firestone pf	200	59½	59	59½	59½
33¾	15⅝	..	Firestone	400	18	18¾	18	17⅝
100¼	92	6½	Filene pf	60	95	95	95	..
43	26	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	29⅜
61⅜	45½	2½	First Nat St	1200	16¾	45½	45½	46
2¼	1	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
21	3⅜	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	110	4¼	3¾	3¾	4
21⅜	5	..	Fisk 1pf cv	80	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
104½	56½	2	Foster & Wh	1300	64	60	63	61½
80	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	27½	27½	27½	..
29¾	7	..	Foundation	1000	9¾	7½	9¾	..
57⅞	16¼	4	Fox A	8700	39¾	37¾	39¼	38½
55½	33	4†*	Freeport Tx	1000	38	36¾	38	37½
95⅜	88½	6‡	Fuller pr pf	20	89¾	89¾	89⅜	89¾

—G—

11¾	3⅜	..	Gabriel A	300	3	3⅜	3⅜	..
7⅜	1½	..	Gardner M	100	1⅝	1½	1½	..
16⅜	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	6	6	6	..
105	80½	6	Gen Al pf ww	100	90	90	90	..
111⅞	68¾	4‡	Gen Am Tr	4200	71⅝	70⅛	71⅛	70¾
21⅛	20	4	Gen Asphalt	1300	32½	30	32	32
74⅝	29⅞	4	Gen Cable A	100	30	30	30	30
30½	12	1	Gen Bronze	300	15	14⅛	14⅝	14
101	93	6	Gen Stl C pf	100	98	98	98	..
98⅝	83¼	1.60	Gen Elec	34900	87⅝	85⅝	87⅜	86½
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
61½	46⅛	3	*Gen Foods	4200	52½	50	52½	51¾
126¾	61	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
18⅝	8	..	Gen G&E A	2300	9¼	8¼	8¾	8½
22	104½	8	Gen G&E 5%	70	105	105	105	105
59¾	40	3†	Gen Mills	100	45¼	45	45¼	45⅛
96½	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	95
100⅞	93¾	5	Gen Mot pf	200	97¾	97¼	97¼	97
94¼	34¼	3‡	Gen Motors	19900	37⅝	35¾	37⅛	34⅛
44⅜	33¼	2.62	Gen Ital E	100	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
53⅞	18	6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	24	23	24	22½
41½	22¾	4	Gen O Ad A	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
21⅜	8	..	Gen O Ad	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
51¾	14¼	..	Gen Theatre	8300	25	23¼	23¾	24½
106⅛	63	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	64	63	63½	64½
77	70	..	Gen Realty	300	7	6¾	7	6
100	73	6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	76	73½	73½	73
90	53½	4‡	Gen Refrac	300	62	59¾	62	60
106⅜	35	5‡	Gillette	4000	39¾	36⅛	39	36
20⅝	6½	..	Gimbel Br	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼
38	11⅛	1.30	Glidden pf	200	13	12¾	13	..
19	5	..	G

POSITION OF FINER WOOLS MORE STABLE

Good Clearances in South Africa and Australia—Crossbreds Easier

The position of fine wools, both in this market and in the overseas markets seems to be more stable again.

Cables from the Sydney sale this week, as well as advices from Melbourne and Geelong at the end of last week showed a steadier tone; in fact, in the Melbourne market prices showed a slight turn amounting to about a ha'penny, clean basis, against the buyer, and Geelong which held its first sale of the season on Thursday was quite on a parity with the Melbourne sale.

There have been fairly good clearances, moreover, of the merino wools, which have been offered both in Australia and in South Africa. There has been some irregularity in prices now and again, and some wools have been bought in the "dips" of the market at prices under the general level of quotations. Some time these "dips" in price have amounted to 1½ to 2 cents, clean basis.

Australian Prices Hold

The financial position in the Australian market has been such that the premium on drafts has been increased substantially, and this has amounted to a slight reduction in the clean landed costs of wool here over the prices which were ruling a week ago; that is, the market in Australia is about unchanged, but the net clean landed costs of wools from Australia to this market are down say 1 to 2 cents, clean basis.

For the very superior warp 64-70s wools, of which there are comparatively few being offered as yet, the clean landed cost in this market at the moment is close to 85 cents, duty paid. Fairly good combing wools of this grade can be imported for about 80 cents, and warp 64s of superior character would also cost about 80 cents clean basis. For superior 60s the clean landed cost is approximately 75 cents, duty paid.

South African Market

Topmaking 64-70s wools of the better type can be landed, duty paid, at 80 cents, or slightly less, and fair topmaking wools of this same quality at about 2 cents, clean basis less, while 64s topmaking wools, according to the character, can be landed for about 2 cents, clean, less than the corresponding descriptions of 64-70s wools.

The South African market has not changed greatly during the last week, prices there being substantially on parity with the Australian market for competing wools. France and Germany continue to be the chief operators at the Cape. In the Australian markets the Continent and Japan are the leading buyers.

The position of the continental and English markets since the close of the London sales has been a little more stable, although new business is reported as coming forward to the topmakers rather slowly still, especially in Bradford. The quotations on top futures in Antwerp were yesterday lowered three farthings oyer last week-end.

Crossbreds Are Easier

The position of crossbreds is less well established than that of Merinos. The crossbred supply of wool is much greater in the secondary markets, while the new clip of the primary markets will soon be on the market in heavy supply. Preliminary offerings are being made already from Montevideo, at prices which are substantially under the level of values that have been currently accepted in this market as fair, even though largely nominal. Thus offerings of superskirted and rewound Montevideo 58-60s, 56s and 50s, have been made on the basis of about 20 cents for the two higher qualities and 18 cents for the lower quality, although there have been offerings even a bit lower than this.

In the local market there has been a very moderate movement in wool, reflecting an unsettled condition in the goods market. Prices have been on just about the same level as quoted a week ago. Some good topmaking territory wools have been sold in a limited way for 67@68 cents, clean basis, and best descriptions have brought around 70 cents with average at about 65 cents, clean basis.

Woolen Wools Better

Medium wools have been rather neglected with territory three-eighths combing at about 60 cents, clean, for the better type, and quarter combing at about 55 cents. Some Missouri and Indiana quarters and three-eighths are said to have been sold in the clean range of 45@48 cents for merchantable wools; that is, with baby combing included.

Woolen wools are in rather broader demand, though the call is not much more intensive. The finer wools mostly are wanted with scoured eight months Texas bringing 75@78 cents, and scoured double A pulled wools about the same price.

Noils are rather on the quiet side, with some fairly good fine lots commanding about 48@50 cents and choice ones up to 53 cents. Quotations for lower qualities are 45@48 cents for half-blood, 42@45 cents for three-eighths, and 35@40 cents for low to high quarters of good description.

Mohair is slow. Some little business in original bag Texas is reported at about 35 cents.

MOHAWK INVESTMENT CORP.

Mohawk Investment Corporation shares had a liquidating value on Sept. 30 of $51.95, compared with a similar value of $58.50 on June 30 and $85.13 on Sept. 30, 1929. Cash holdings on Sept. 30 amounted to $1,022,635, compared with $789,818 on June 30. Net income for the nine months to Sept. 30, 1930, after reserve for taxes and expenses amounted $86,090 and dividend declared totaled $115,799. In the corresponding period of 1929 net income was $48,475 and dividends declared totaled $75,849.

GENERAL THEATRES EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Notice has been received by New York Stock Exchange from General Theatres Equipment, Inc., of proposed change in authorized capital stock from 5,000,000 shares of common stock to 3,000,000 shares of $3 convertible preferred stock of no par value and 4,000,000 shares of common of no par value, each outstanding share to be exchanged for one-third share of preferred stock and two-thirds share of common stock.

BRITISH STEEL OUTPUT GAINS

LONDON—British steel ingot production in September totaled 380,000 tons, compared with 451,300 in August. Pig iron output during September totaled 423,000 tons, compared with 416,700 in August. There were 104 furnaces in blast at the end of September, the same number as a month previous.

STATE STREET INVESTMENT

Liquidating value of State Street Investment Corporation on Sept. 30 after all expenses and reserves for taxes was $77.38 a share, compared with $87.94 on Dec. 31, 1929, and $140.63 Sept. 30, 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	35	35
Alleghany 5s '44	95⅛	94⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	95	94⅛
Alleghany 5s '50	93⅝	92⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	102½	102⅛
Am For Pow 5s	82	80¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101¾	101¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94	94
Am Metals 5½s	94⅞	94⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	69	69
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	151⅝	151
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	105
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅛	106¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅞	106⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108½
Am T&T 4s '36	101	10-
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	73	73
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80	80
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	91	90¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97¾	97½
Atch T&SF 4s '60	92¼	92⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	122⅜	122½
Atchc T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103⅜	103⅜
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95¾	95¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt adj	94½	94⅛
Atlanta & Chart 4½s	99⅛	99⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1s 4s '48	56	55
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95¾	95¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92¼	92¼
Atl Coast & WI col 5s '59	71⅝	71⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107¼	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	97¼	96⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	88⅜	88⅜
B&O 4½s '33	101⅜	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	99¼	98⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	103⅝
B&O 5s D	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	107¼	107¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅛	108⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104½	104⅛
Bell Tell of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅜	107⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111⅛	111⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	91	91
Boston & Me 5s '55	101½	101
Boston & Me 5s '67	102	101⅞
Boston Cons Mills 6½s '34	38	37
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	101⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105½	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99½	98⅞
Bklyn City 1st	86⅜	86⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	92	91⅜
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	108⅛	107½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93½	93⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	101⅜	101
By Products 5½s C	104	104
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101⅜	101⅜
Can N Ry 4½s '57	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¼	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105⅛	105¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅛	105
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100½	100⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¼	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104⅛	104⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	105⅜	105¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¼	99¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	104½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100
Ches O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '40	70	70
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	97¾	97⅛
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102⅛	102⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	49	49
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	69
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107¾	107¾
Chi Ind & So 4s	94½	94½
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	85½	85⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	39⅜	38
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	81	80
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	78½	78½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	92½	92½
Chi &c Nw gen 4s sta '87	93¼	93¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	95¾	95½
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	96	95½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	96¾	96½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	95¾	95
Chi Th 5s	93½	93½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103	103
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	92	91
Childs 5s	89	89
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	93	92½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101½	101¼
Colo & So 4½s A	99	99
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101½	101¼
Colon Oil 6s	60½	60½
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	103¼	102⅝
Com Credit 5½s '35	98¼	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102¼	102¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35⅛	35
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅞	106½
Cons Ry 4s '54	72½	72½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	69	69
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	96¾	96½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuba RR 1st 6s '52	65	65
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	69	69
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	16½	16½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¾	96¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	87	87
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	87	86
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106¼	106¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103	103
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85¾	85
Dold Packing 6s '42	60½	60½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	103
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	39	39
Eq Gas 5s	101¼	101¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	87⅞	87⅞
Erie 5s '67	90¾	90
Erie gen lien	81¼	81¼
Erie gen '75s	90	90
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	99	99
Fed Let & Trac 5s '42 sta	99½	98¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101½	101½
Fonda Johns & Co 4½s '52	30½	30½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	75	75
Gal Hous & Hen 5s '33	99	99
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¼	96⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	101⅞	101½
Gen Theater 6s	90	88¼
Goodrich 6½s	100	99½
Goodrich 6s	72¾	72
Goodyear 5s '57	90¼	90
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	89½	89½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111	111
Great Northern 4½s '76D	100½	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E rct	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	91	91
Hock Valley 4½s reg	100	100
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	75	75
Houston Oil 5½s	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57¼	56⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	80½	80¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	89½	89½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	90½	90½
Ill Cen deb 4½s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97½	97½
Inter Hydro 6s	98½	97½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101	100¼
Inter Rap Tr 5s ww	95⅝	95⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73	71⅝
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	63	62⅞
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	91	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99
Int & G Nor 5s B	92⅛	92⅛
Int & G Nor 6s '62	95¾	95
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	95½	95½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	69½	69
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	76	76
Int Paper 6s '55	72¾	72½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	78	78
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	65	65
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80	78¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92½	91
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	83¾
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	5⅞	5½
Kan City Ft&s&Mem 4s '36	98	98
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	106	106
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	102½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95	94½
Kan Gas 4½s	95½	95½
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	87½	87½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	104½	104½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	63	63
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¾	100¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s ww	112	112
Louis Ark 5s	76	76
Louis & Nash gen 5s '52	105¾	105
L&N unl 4s '40	97¾	97½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51½	51
Manati Sugar 7½s	27	27
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91	91
Met WS 4s '38	81½	81½
Met Edison 4½s	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100½	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102½	102⅛
Min & StL con 5s '34	22¾	22¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	90½	90
Min StP & SSM 4½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91	91
Mo K & T 4½s '78	99¼	99
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	105¼	104
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104¼	104¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78½	77½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100½	100½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Mo Pac 5s H	99½	99½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104⅝
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99¼	99¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80¼	80¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅜	100⅛
Nat Cash Reg 4½s	89	89
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	7½	7½
Nassau El 4s	53½	53½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¾	93⅛
N O T & M 5s C	101½	101½
N O T & M 5s A	100	100
N O T & M 5s B '54	98¾	98¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	102½	101½
NYC&HR 3½s reg	85	85
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86¼	85
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96	95½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102¾	102¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107¾
NYC&HR ca 6s '35	106½	106⅛
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	83	83½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98¾	98¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95⅝	95⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s A	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 6½s	95¼	95¼
NY Dock 4s '51	85	85
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98⅜	98⅜
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	82½	82½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	98⅜	98⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	120	119¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	102
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110⅝
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106⅝	106½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89	89
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104⅜	104⅜
Niag Share 5½s	100	100
Norf & W div 4s '44	97½	97½
Norf So 5s	46	45
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104	104
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101½	101½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106½	106¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	96	95½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Northwestern Tel 4½s	100¼	100¼
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	79½	79
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	56	56
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107¼	107¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	94⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	96¾	96¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103¼	103¼
Paramount Pub 5½s '50	90½	89⅞
Penh Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	80
Penn RR 4½s D	91½	91
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102	101¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110½	110½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109½
Peoples Gas L&C (CM) 5s '47	105½	105⅛
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85½	85¼
Peoria & East Inc 4s '90	88¾	88¼
Peoria Pekin 5½s '74	104	104
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105	105
Phillips Pet 5s '39	94¾	94
Phil Co 5s '61	101½	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86	86
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	95½	95
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106½	106½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	97	97
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	104½	104½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅜	105⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108¼	107⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	84	82
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98	97⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	96
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	102	101¾
Read Cen RR NJ 4½s '97 B	102¼	102¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¾	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96¼	96
Richfield Oil 6s	81¾	81
Rochester Gas 7s '48	110½	110⅛
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	101	101
StL IM&S R&G div '33	100	99⅞
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	60¾	60⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	88¼	88
StL & SF 4½s '78	90½	89⅜
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101	101
StL & SF 5s B '50	100	100
StL SW con 4s '32	100	99¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	102½	102½
StL M&M con 4s '33	100	100
StP Min&M ext	92	92
San Ant & Ar P 1sts 4s '43	95¾	95⅜
Seabd AL con 6s '45	29	27½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	21	20
Seabd All Fla 6s B	20	20
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92⅜	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	88⅛	88
Shell Union 5s ct ww	90½	90½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅝	100⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94¾	94¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅜	104¼
Solvay Am Inv 5s	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s 55	96	96
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98½	98
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	95	95
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101⅜	10¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅝	87¼
So Ry con 5s '94	101⅛	100¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	120	120
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	94¼	94¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅞
Stevns Hotel 6s '45	75½	75½
Ten Elec Power 6s '47	107⅝	105
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	100½	100m
Texas Co 5s '44	101½	101⅛
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100¼	100¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	108	108
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49¼
Third Ave adp 5s '60	30	28¾
Trans Cont Oil 6s '38 ww	109½	109½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100⅝	100
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	95⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	70	69½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97½	97½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	80½	80
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87	87
Va Iron C&C 5s '49	80	80
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅜	102⅜
Wabash 4½s '78	89⅝	89¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5s 2 '78	98	98
Wabash 5½s '75	100⅜	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¾	97½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86	105¾
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103⅛	85¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	95¾	103
Western Pac 5s A '46	96½	95¾
Western Un col 5s '38	103¼	96½
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	93	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92½	93
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅝	92½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	39	103½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	16	39
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	18
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	85⅞	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	85⅞
		102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	
3½s '47	101.5	101.5	101.4	Oct14	Oct13
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.12	102.12	101.4	101.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.11	103.14	103.11	102.12	102.12
US 4s '54	108.18	108.18	108.18	103.12	103.13
US 4¼s '52	112.22	112.22	112.22	108.18	
				112.22	112.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		75	73¼
Akershus 5s '63		96	95¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57		57½	57m
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57		57½	57½
Antioquia 7s A '45		60	59¾
Antioquia 7s C '45		60	60
Antwerp 8s '50		100½	100½
Argentine Gov 5s '45		86½	86½
Argentine 5½s '62		84	83⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59		90	88⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59		90	88⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '89		90	89
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60		90½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct		90	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61		90	89½
Argentine Gov 6s May '57 A		90	88¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B		90¼	89
Australia 4½s '57		73⅝	73½
Australia 5s '55		80	78¾
Australia 5s '57		79	78½
Austria 7s ct '43		116⅞	116⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43		103	103
Austria Hydro 6½s		75	75
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50		96½	96½
Austria (Upr) 6½s '57		90½	90½
Belgium (King) 6s '58		102⅛	102
Belgium (King) 6½s '49		107	106½
Belgium (King) 7s '55		112½	111⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56		108⅜	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41		108½	108⅜
Berlin 6s '58		70	69
Berlins 6½s '50		83¼	82¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51		75	74¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59		75⅜	75⅛
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51		77	75
Bogota (City) 8s '45		79	75
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58		51½	47
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47		70	69
Bolivia (Rep) '69		50	46½
Bordeaux (City 6s '34		105½	105½
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52		56½	55
Brazil 6½s '26-'57		58	55
Brazil 6½s '27-'57		58	56
Brazil (US) 7½s 52		97¾	97½
Brazil (US) 8s 41		70	69⅞
Brisbane 5s 57		74	74
Budapest (City) 6s 62		66½	64
Buenos Aires 6s Apr 60		75	75
Buenos Aires 6s 61		75	75
Bulgaria 7s 67		65¼	65
Bulgaria 7½s 68		67	67
Caldas (Rep) 7½s 46		62	60
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36		101¼	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31		100⅞	100¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61		76	75
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57		80	79½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61		87¾	87½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62		77	77
Chile (Rep) 6s '60		80	78
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61		80	76
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb		79	75½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		80	76½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62		77	77
Chile (Rep) 7s '42		89¼	88½
Chile(Rep) '42		79	76¼
Chilean Loan 7s		77½	77½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51		28¾	25¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50		85	82
Col Agr Bk 6s '47		55	55
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46		61¼	61¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47		81½	81
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan		83½	83
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48		80	80
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53		94¼	94½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52		98½	98
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51		78	78
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49		85½	85
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '52		100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45		84½	84¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59		52	52
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51		109¼	109
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52		109	109

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
4 Affiliated Prod	16	15½	15½
1 Alleghany Gas	3½	3½	3½
1 Alum Co Am	175	175	175
1 Am Austin Car	3	3	3
†20 Am Book Co	84	83⅞	84
12 Am Cities P&L B	11¼	11	11
21 Am

Let's have the TRUTH about prohibition

PROHIBITION—America's favorite topic of Pullman-car conversation. Whence did it come? Why is it here? Where is it taking us? No subject is more fluently debated—none less intelligently discussed. Let's have less of talk and more of facts.

Why prohibition, anyway? Did it steal upon us, like a thief in the night? Was it the outgrowth of hasty and impulsive action? Was it the will of the few inflicted without reason against the judgment of the many?

No one has ever claimed that liquor and alcoholism were beneficial to the nation. Even beyond that, any intelligent person voicing an honest opinion will admit the unquestioned harm inherent in liquor. It is after all a question of how to handle the problem.

Why prohibition? That's a fair question deserving of a fair answer. Did the sponsors of the Eighteenth Amendment go into it blindly? There are those who say that the Eighteenth Amendment would not have been adopted were it not for the absence of three million voters overseas in the World War. The statement is absurd in light of the facts. Here they are:

It is more than one hundred years since the first conference of a nation-wide effort to oppose liquor traffic met in Boston. Since that time, constant concentrated thought and effort have been devoted to both sides of the question. In 1851, Maine adopted the first prohibition law in the United States.

Before the United States entered the World War in 1917, twenty-six of the forty-eight states (two more than half) had adopted State Prohibition! By action of the states, together with local option, 2,235 counties throughout the country were dry at the time National Prohibition was enacted, leaving only 305 in which liquor was legal.

The logic of prohibition was solely responsible for this result. Was prohibition, as charged by some, the child of war hysteria? Let *facts* answer that charge for all time. ***The legislators and congressional representatives from every state in the Union who decided the question of National Prohibition were chosen prior to April 6, 1917, the date when America entered the war—and their stand on prohibition decided their election!***

America spoke with her *votes* before even the first troops were mobilized! And at no time during the war was more than ten per cent of the voting strength excluded by war-time necessity from the ballot privilege.

Did the nation *want* prohibition? That it did cannot be so much as questioned. The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified by the largest *number* of states, and by the largest *percentage* of states that ever ratified any Amendment to the Constitution in the entire history of our country.

Only two states failed to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment after its enactment by Congress; 46 signified their approval by voting "Yes"! Even the Constitution itself received the support of only 84.59% of all the states; the Eighteenth Amendment received 95.98% state support.

During a period of 130 years, 3,300 proposals of various sorts had been considered for amending the Constitution of the United States. Only seventeen of these 3,300 had been adopted. The prohibition amendment was the eighteenth. Do you suppose the American Congress would have sanctioned such a move without most carefully weighing every factor? And do you suppose it would have been so overwhelmingly ratified by the states if there were any question about what the voters wanted?

America *wanted* prohibition. America *has* prohibition. America has *advanced* by reason of the Eighteenth Amendment and will benefit even more as time goes on.

On Tuesday, November 6, 1928, exactly 36,879,414 voters went to the polls, 21,392,190 of whom registered their preference for Herbert Hoover on a strong law enforcement platform, a greater vote by 5,500,000 than was ever cast for any President of the United States in the history of America.

Later messages in this series will discuss the subject of prohibition from various angles—will show where prohibition is taking us. Watch for them and read them. Let's have the TRUTH about prohibition! An interesting booklet, entitled "Let's Have the Truth About Prohibition" will be sent free upon request to American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

OTHER MESSAGES IN THIS SERIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Is Prohibition an Economic Success?
Are the Bootleggers Running the Country?
Prohiibtion and Our Tax Burden.
College Drinking—Let's Have the Truth.
Beer Pump or Filling Station?
Drinking—Before and After the 18th Amendment.
Crime and Prohibition.
Is Prohibition Breeding Disrespect for the Law?
What Has Prohibition Had to Do With Hard Times?
Has Prohibition Helped or Hurt Business?
Has Prohibition Made America Better or Worse?
What Do Business Men Say About Prohibition?
Why Do They Talk Wet and Vote Dry?

The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation is incorporated in Illinois "not for profit" and is a voluntary association organized to collect, correlate and disseminate facts regarding the results of National Prohibition and its relation to the welfare and progress of the people of the United States. Your personal contribution, small or large, will help. Attach your check or money order to coupon at right and mail today.

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Name.....

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☐ Please send free booklet, "Let's Have the Truth About Prohibition."

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DROP IN SOUTH AMERICAN BOND ISSUES SHARP

Political Uprisings Cause Apprehension—Yields Are Therefore Big

NEW YORK—Recent heavy liquidation in South American bond issues has adversely affected the market positions of practically all external obligations of countries on that continent, regardless of whether the particular nation is having political difficulties.

Large blocks of South American obligations have been thrown almost indiscriminately on the market from day to day, with result that all prices have dec ined sharply and looses in a single session of $50 to $100 a bond have become rather common.

Declines greate than the latter amount have occurred in issues which do not appear on the bond tape every day. Many issues are now selling 40 points under their 1930 highs.

Without doubt a large part of this selling has been for holders who fear the word "revolution," and are alarmed by the Brazilian war. None of the political uprisings in South America so far has influenced the market as strongly as that in Brazil.

Holders of South American issues can gain some consolation from the fact that most bonds of countries on that continent have fluctuated viciently in the past, which would indicate that the present low level may represent simply another underswing of the arc.

In fact, certain experts on South American bonds are advising clients that the present, of all times, is not the moment in which to dispose of obligations bought at considerably higher prices.

Where such an attitude is possible, these bond men are suggesting advising retention of such obligations until some of the prevailing difficulties have been ironed out.

The large decines in South American issues are indicated in the appended tabulation which shows the 1929 highs and lows, 1930 highs, current market and approximate yields of a group of such bonds:

	1929 High	1930 High	Cur- rent Mkt	Aprx. Yield %
Argentina				
Argentine 5s '45	94¼	93	88	6.20
Arg 6s (June '25) '59	100¾	100	87	7.05
B Aires (City) 6½s'55	102½	100½	94¾	6.95
B Aires (Prov) 6s '61	94	91	74	8.35
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	97½	98⅜	90¼	8.90
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	98	93	78	9.20
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	101	100	896	8.40
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	98	95¾	84½	9.25
Bolivia				
Bolivia 8s '47	104	100	66	13.00
Bolivia 7s '58	96	85¾	45	15.50
Bolivia 7s '68	92	84	48	14.50
Brazil 6s '41	109	102½	65	14.40
Brazil Cen Ry 7s '52	102	93½	56⅛	14.85
Brazil Coffee 7½s '52	107⅜	105⅛	97	7.85
Brazil 6½s (1926) '57	96½	88⅛	48	13.90
MGeraes (State) 6½s'58	88	82½	50	13.30
P'uco (State) 7s '47	95¼	90	40⅞	15.35
Porto Alegre 7½s '68	102⅜	84½	65⅞	11.50
R de Jan (City) 8s '46	107	105¼	70	12.30
Rio G d S(State)8s'46	106⅜	103	60	14.50
Rio G d S(State)6s'68	92	80⅜	35	17.00
Sao P (State) 8s '50	107½	101	69	12.10
Sao P (State) 6s '68	93½	81	71	14.35
Sao Paulo Cof 7s '40	..	96½	71	12.05
Chile				
Chile 7s '42	108⅞	103¼	92	8.05
Chile 6s '60	94	94⅝	71	8.75
Chile Ry 6s '61	94	94	72	8.60
Santiago 7s '49	100	99	85	8.60
Colombia				
Antioquia A 7s '46	96¾	87¾	54⅞	14.50
Antioquia 7s '57	95	87½	56¼	15.25
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104	99½	85	10.10
Caldas (Dept) 7½s '46	101	93¼	56	14.75
Colombia (1927) 6s '61	91	82	58	10.70
Colombia (1928) 6s '61	91	81⅞	62	10.00
Medellin (Mun) 6½s'54	90¼	80	59	11.60
Peru				
Lima (City) 6½s '58	93	83	65½	10.25
Peru 7s '59	103	100	68	9.85
Peru 6s '60	90	84	40	15.10
Peru 6s '61	90¾	84¼	41	14.85
Uruguay				
Mon'video (City) 7s'52	103¾	103	85	8.50
Mon'video (City) 6s§59	96	96⅞	87	8.20
Uruguay 8s '46	109½	109¼	88	9.45
Uruguay 6s '60	100	99½	83⅛	7.40

A Window in Wall Street

RALLYING POWER

Evidences of banking support in the stock market had become fairly plain late last week, and the impression that such support was coming into the market was confirmed by statements from usually well informed quarters. They were confirmed also by the behavior of the market, prices having snapped back in Friday's session after being driven to new low levels earlier in the day. Tuesday opened this week's trading, following the Columbus Day observation of Monday. And again the performance was marked by heavy selling in the early part of the session and a vigorous recovery later. This upturn not only wiped out the morning's losses but left many stocks substantially higher than they closed last week.

WATCHING FOR RAIL REPORTS

Before long the railroad reports for September will be engaging the attention of Wall Street. In fact, talk on the possibility that these reports will reflect the long-awaited turn in railroad affairs already is in the air. This turn has been expected since the middle of the year.

MEDITATION

The selling movement which swept in at the opening of the stock market Tuesday was characterized by one financial writer as the "fruit of two days' meditation on the hopelessness of the financial future." A pretty string of words, and not without an indicative value when one recalls that the fruit of meditation along such lines was loss of anywhere from one to five points for the meditators. Those given to meditate along more cheerful lines evidently saw opportunity in the early decline. And the market rewarded their confidence. The doubters very likely are meditating just now on how quickly the market can change its aspect.

APPLES

Not even cold statistics can cool one's affection for the angular old apple tree. It is difficult for the average reader to read that this year's crop of Baldwins in New England will be the largest of recent years, or that the McIntosh crop very likely will make a record, without getting the feel of tufted grass underfoot and the smell of field and woodland and the thud-thud of falling fruit all mixed up with his interpretations of facts and figures. But here are the facts and figures as given by the Department of Agriculture. The commercial apple crop for the United States improved 3 per cent during September and is now expected to total 31,882,000 barrels. This compares with 29,011,000 barrels harvested last year. The five-year average is 32,373,000 barrels. The 1930 commercial crop in New England is the largest in 15 years, according to the report.

LAYING THE FAULT

There is nothing like a business readjustment to set the stage for the game of dropping the handkerchief at this door or that. The "outs" in politics thrive on blaming the office holders for poor administration, and everybody else goes poking around among his pet theories to find out what one thing caused the collapse of prosperity—if it did collapse. Of course, the seats of the mighty are the first to get a shaking, and then analytical "rough-housing" spreads down through the ranks until it settles upon no other than the high-powered salesman. For one thing, he shouldn't have sold people so much stuff they didn't need. But this is not the very latest thing in charges against those supposed to be responsible for slow business. The latest charge, also delivered against the salesman, is that he has "backed down" on his job. He simply isn't selling. The evidence, however, seems to be that everybody is busy trying to sell—salesman, economists, administration and even the next-door neighbor. Whose fault is it, if the public isn't buying?

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Springer & Shuman, Ltd., Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

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HENRY M. SEELY, Vice-President
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LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 633 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; B and E cars and bus to door.

TRAVEL

EXPERIENCED traveler will conduct two or three abroad for a leisurely trip; where and as you like; references. M. GENIEVE TAYLOR, 404 Harvard Ave. No., Seattle, Wash.

New York Bonds

(Continued from Page 13)

Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅝	108⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅜	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	109	109
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	90	90
Duke Power 6s '66	105	104⅝
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	102⅞	102¾
Dutch EI 6s '47	103⅝	102⅝
Est R R 7s	105	105
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	83	83
Finland 5½s '58	77	76½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94	93½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	106½
Frankfort 6½s	81½	78
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	86½	86½
German 7s '49	101¼	100⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	81	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	71	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	72	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	84¾	84¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	69	69
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	82	82
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 war	96½	96½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	99	97
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	77	76⅝
Greek 6s '68	82½	82
Greek 7s '64	98	98
Hamburg 6s '46	83	83
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	91	91
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99½	99½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	85	85
Hungary Mun 7s '46	80	79½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	99¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	80¼	80¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	92⅞	92⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¼	91
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	87
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	93⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87¾	87¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	75⅝	75⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	64¼	63⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95½	95¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	91⅝	91⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	82½	82½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	57	57
Meridionale El 7s '57	99¾	99½
Mex 4s large A '10	13	13
Mex (Rep) 4s large A '10	13⅜	13¼
Mex (Rep) 4s A '04	12⅛	12⅛
Mex 4s small A '04	12⅛	12
Mex 4s small A '10	13½	12½
Mex 4½s A 1 RR	13½	12½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	81½
Mex 6s large A	18½	18½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	45¼	45
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	48	47½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	98⅛	98⅜
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¼	97
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	84	84
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105	104¼
New South Wales 5s '57	78½	78½
New South Wales 5s '58	78	78
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82½
Norway Bank 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅞	101¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	95	94⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91¼	91¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	96
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103	103
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¼	104¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅛	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	50	49⅛
Peru 6s '60	51	48
Peru 6s '61	50½	50
Peru 7s '59	69	65
Poland 6s '40	58½	58
Poland 7s '47	71	71
Poland 8s '50	75	71½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	102¼	102¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	95	94¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	77	77
Rhine Westphalit 6s '53 ww	76	76
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	83½	83½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	67½	67½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	48¾	48⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	48¾	48⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	69¼	68½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	40	40
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	53½	52½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	69¼	65⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	81½	81½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	104¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90	89¾
Rumania 7s	75¼	73½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90⅜	90⅜
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105¼	104¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	79⅞	77½
Sao Paulo 7s '56	50	50
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 rcts	77	75
Sao Paluo (City) 6½s '57	55	51
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	50	47
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	71½	70½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	66	62
Saxon State 6½s '46	78	78
Saxon State 7s '45	83¾	83
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78	75
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	84	82
Siemens 6½s ct '51	90½	90½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	64½	64½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	67	67
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	52½	52½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105½	105⅜
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91¼	91
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106¼	106¼
Toho El Pow 6s '32	99⅛	99⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98½	98
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80⅛	80⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91⅜
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¾	98½
Tyrol 7½s '55	98	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105½
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	74½	73¾
Uni Stl W 6½s '47	71	71
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	85¼	85
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	94	92
Uruguay (Rep) '64	84	84
Vienna 6s '52	83	83
Venis 7s	93½	93½
Warsaw 7s '58	55	54
Westphalia El 6s '53 xw	39	39
Westphalia El 6s	71¾	71
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96	96

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 14	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .99½	$ .97⅞	$1.47
Corn, 3 yellow	1.02¾	1.05¼	1.12½
Oats, 3 white	.48	.48½	.59
Flour	4.65	4.80	6.65
Beef, family	30.00	30.00	29.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	29.50
Lard	.1220	.1225	.1130
Cotton, mid-up	.1045	.1020	.1835
Zinc	.0410	.0423½	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10	.10	.18
Tin	.3410	.3895	.4170
Rubber	.0787½	.0800	.3900
Sugar	.0455	.0445	.0556
Lead	.0520	.0520	.0690
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

UNITED STATES FREIGHT

United States Freight Company reports for eight months ended Aug. 31 net of $831,821 after charges and taxes, equivalent to $2.11 a share on 390,040 no-par shares.

GETS TRASFORMER ORDER

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. has received an order from the West Virginia Hydro-Electric Co. for 10 power transformers to cost approximately $500,000.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST — GRACE SCHAD
49 South Seventh Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Millcrest 2959-M after 7 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET
(Opposite State House)
2- and 3-room kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath. Living room exceptionally large with fireplace.
Also a few 1-room and bath.
Phone LIB. 1447 or Apply Superintendent

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated.
Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238.
Or see Janitor.

BOSTON, Pinckney St.—In private house, 2nd floor, 3 heated unfurnished rooms and bath; $60 per month. Haymarket 1633.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—One room, kitchenette suite, $32.50 up; references. Apply 484 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE
7-room apartment, heated, electric refrigeration, janitor service, 2 baths, airy and sunny, porches, large lot of land in rear. Apply 187 Babcock St., Brookline.

Massachusetts Chambers
146 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
A few 2- and 3-room apartments, convenient to Massachusetts subway station. Continuous elevator and switchboard telephone service. Apply at office or at Williams & Bangs, 18 Tremont Street.

NEW YORK CITY, East 48th—Lovely artistic 3-room apartment, fireplace; exceptional for its completeness; ideally located. Wickersham 6850.

N. Y. C., West End Ave. 646 (91st St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 mornings.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

DECORATIVE tables, chairs, trays, etc., help to make the home beautiful and comfortable; learn how to do these things; class forming; orders filled. PEGGY PAINT SHOP, 1398 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

CARPENTERS

MEDFORD, MASS.—Carpenter (licensed) wants small jobs (by contract), new work, repairs or alterations. JOSEPH BRETT, Mystic 0426.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

MRS. M. C. TALLMAN, 121 Wade St., Jersey City, N. J.—Expert dressmaking and tailor work; also garments altered or repaired; fur coats relined.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway N Y C Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LOUISE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 31 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 3-4115

FURNITURE

CUSTOM BUILT
Colonial Reproductions
in Mahogany and Maple
Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room

Solid Mahogany Four-Post Beds.....29.50
All Mahogany Gov. Winthrop Desk.....69.50
Solid Mahogany Lowboy.....47.50
Complete line of upholstered furniture; hair filled, made in our own shop. Large variety of covers to select from.

HAYWARD FURNITURE CO.
8 HAYWARD PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
Off Washington St., near Essex

Furniture, Pews, Chancel, Lodge, Hall, School, Kindergarten Equipment.
BYRON JACKSON
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 5039.
20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Bentwood, IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1000 all-size tables to rent.
SELL—RENT—BUY
"I Can Seat a City"

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d (New York City).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Furniture in 6-room suite; good business investment; single lady or man and wife. Commonwealth 3790 mornings (Boston).

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S representative, Philadelphia, desires machinery or equipment accounts. Box Y-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time, very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office to let; 33 West 42nd St., Room 928.

PAYING GUESTS

Clearwater, Florida
Connecting rooms, private bath, maid service; Harbor Oaks section; for 1 or 2 couples or small family desiring excellent food, home atmosphere and friendly attention. Address C. H. BROWN, Williams Inn, Williamstown, Mass., or K. W. ROBBINS, Robbins Nest, W. Thornton, N. H.

MY HOME, which may interest elderly ladies looking for pleasant winter or year around quarters, accommodates 10 guests, Christian Scientists preferred, and is conveniently located in Larchmont Manor, New York; accessible to 2 Christian Science churches—New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For information address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

PRINTING

300 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTINO CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

Buy Now—Save Money
Best house lots in Brookline—choice residential section, near new 18-hole municipal golf course; adequate transportation; right prices; terms arranged. Ask P. A. STONE, 23 Hemenway St., Boston.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅛. De Beers was 6. Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar silver was 16⅛d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛ per cent; three months, 2⅛@2⅛ per cent.

BANK PAYS EXTRA DIVIDEND

South Boston Savings Bank, Boston, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra of ¼ of 1 per cent, both payable Oct. 15.

REAL ESTATE

(Continued)

FOR SALE, Bellmore, L. I., 2 lots 25x100, near Newbridge Road, school. Box P-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSE—Corner lot, hot water heat, good condition; suitable for large family; would gladly be remodeled for two families. Apply 63 William St., Greenwich, Conn., or Greenwich brokers.

NEW YORK CITY, 63 East 90th St.—Fifteen-room modern house for sale; also will rent furnished. Tel. Atwater 5837.

TO settle estate, 8-room house, centrally located, modern improvements. Phone Lexington 0680-M or call 94 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway Business / Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, Mass. Ave., near Beacon—Large room; view of the river; electric elevator; private family; references exchanged. Com. 8787.

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Clean, attractive outside rooms; double or single; reasonable; kitchenette. Kenmore 6899.

BOSTON—Lady living alone will rent room or share apartment. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms; near church; 2 housekeeping rooms. (PENDEXTER), Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive single and double rooms near the Christian Science church. 9 Norway St. Com. 0483.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished rooms; garage; ideal location; convenient to trains, trolley and stores. 190 Harvard St. Regent 2080.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Claflin Road—Attractively arranged 3 sunny rooms, reception hall, new walls, floors, range, Frigidaire; A-1 neighborhood. Asp. 0513.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Small room, bathroom floor; Christian Scientist preferred; 2 minutes B. M. T. Phone Buckminster 3483.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two desirable rooms for women in modern apartment conveniently located; home privileges. Box G-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DORCHESTER—For elderly lady or business woman, warm, sunny room, open southern exposure; board optional. Phone Talbot 9113.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Why not spend the winter at the Pedrick House; large rooms with old furniture, hooked rugs, patchwork quilts, hot water heat and sunshine; $25 month. 52 Washington St. Tel. 4.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Furnished room on route New York and Newark buses; private home; beautiful surroundings. Montclair 8-5372-W.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—A large, pleasant room, conveniently located. Phone OAKwood 0772.

NEW YORK CITY (97th St.), 344 Riverside Drive, Apartment 1-D—Large attractively furnished rooms; sunny, moderate; private family; convenient to church; express, buses.

N. Y. C., 14 W. 103rd—Two large connecting front rooms, independent entrance, steam, single room, $5; use kitchen; telephone. ORSEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West—5-6-7 rooms unfurnished, reasonable rental; near Christian Science church; agent on premises.

N. Y. C., 515 West 111th St., Apartment 24—Quiet, newly decorated room; antique furniture; overlooking 112th st.; near all transportation.

N. Y. C.—Lovely room with private family; running water; overlooking Hudson. West End (93rd). Call evenings. Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY, West 56th St.—Elevator, light, large room; near park; home environment. Telephone Circle 1015.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED couple, houseman or caretaker, plain cook; available until April 1; good references. W. T., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE accountant, 39, corporation, manufacturing, mercantile and public experience, desires greater opportunity. Box T-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

JANITOR, long experience first-class apartments; temperate; handy with tools; good references. B-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—A line of goods to sell in southern states during winter months. S. C. FAGARD, 5602 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN EXPERIENCED young woman wishes position, general office work, filing or typing, in the vicinity of New York City. M. S. TRAVIS, 57 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT FOOD DIRECTOR desires position with firm of high food standards; tea room and cafeteria experience. Box J-104, The Christian Science Monitor, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.

BUYER'S assistant—Capable, reliable business woman; many years' experience; private following; wishes to connect with resident buyer. Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CHILD'S NURSE (colored) part time; cleaning or nursing; best years' reference; in New York vicinity. Tel. Tillinghast 6006 (New York City).

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Young woman with some experience as an attendant; can drive car. Telephone Regent 8165, Brookline, Mass.

CULTURED Englishwoman seeks position, companion, attendant, nursery governess. B-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGLISH person desires post as companion to lady traveling; Christian Scientists preferred; highly recommended. B-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Stenographer-secretary employed part time desires additional work at home or office, temporary or permanent; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-106, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED, intelligent young colored woman wishes clerical work; references. MRS. MABEL E. ROGERS, 80 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass. Garrison 5924.

REFINED woman desires position, companion, housekeeper, with lady or elderly couple; vicinity Philadelphia. K., 4529 Osage Ave., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPRESSION—Instruction in cultivation of the speaking voice, diction and public speaking, dramatic coach. Address E. K. D. 21 Russell Ave., East Providence, R. I. Tel. East Providence 3208-R.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HINGHAM
9-ROOM furnished house, gas heated, attached 2-car garage; 3 baths; 4 minutes to station; exclusive location; available Nov. 1; references required. Address B-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 2-4793
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, AND LONG ISLAND CITY.
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa.

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Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
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Charcoal Grilled Steak and Chop Dinners, $1.00

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Special restringing and reassembling of beads in new styles. Extra beads, rondels, chains clasps supplied. Beads cleaned. Beaded bags repaired and relined. Frames supplied.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: GIAMBATTISTA BODONI.

Where: Italy.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Italian master printer and type-cutter. At Saluzzo, in Piedmont, he was literally "born into the art of printing," for his father and his grandfather had been printers. Early the boy began to make engravings on wood which found a ready sale. By the time he was 18 and convinced he had learned all that his father could teach him, Bodoni set out boldly for Rome. He failed to receive certain favors which he had counted upon, but in the end did attract the notice of the Director of the Stamperia, a press just then issuing ecclesiastical publications in various languages. Bodoni's conspicuous enthusiasm and ability won him the opportunity to enter the Stamperia and prove what he could do.

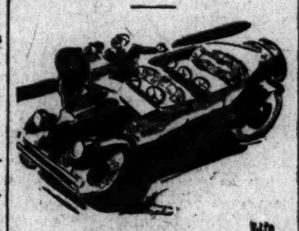
It was precisely the place for him to gain greater familiarity with typography. His spare time he spent in the mastery of Oriental languages, so that he might restore the types of several alphabets which had fallen into disrepair. He and the Director became fast friends, and through the older the younger man came in contact with persons of wealth and prominence, most important to his future being the Duke of Parma. It was the Duke's chief ambition to rank as a patron of the arts, and he was about to establish a private press, the first of its kind in Europe. As director of the Duke's Royal Press, a glorious career opened to Bodoni. All things contributed to make his work easy and delightful. The Duke permitted him wide scope for his efforts, and the proud world of princes and potentates awaited eagerly the sumptuous editions which issued from his press. It was an age of grandeur and of pomp, of a pervading classical tendency, and these qualities were reflected in the books of Bodoni. His Greek letters were hailed as the most perfect imitations of Greek manuscripts attempted in his age; his editions of ancient and modern classics were sought after by all; his Homer was magnificent beyond other books. Bodoni had become a person of real importance in Europe. One is sorry to record that his texts were notoriously inaccurate; hence that the intrinsic value of his editions does not measure up to their outward beauty.

In Lighter Vein

Safety First

"Darling, look at those lovely diamonds in that window. The sparkle almost blinds one."

"Yes, let us go on."—*Herold.*



"The ideal family car." Life

Aha!

"Wake up, your car is at the door."

"I know it—I hear it knocking."—*Spanish War Veteran.*

Needed

"Good-by, darling. Look after the home well and if you need any money while I am away just go to the bank."

"Yes, dear. What time does the bank close today?"—*Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

A Word a Day

El Dorado

El Dorado in the original Spanish meant literally "the gilded one."

The name was applied first to the king of a South American tribe (on the table land in the vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia), who was wont to anoint himself with a resinous oil and then cover himself with gold dust on the occasion of a yearly religious festival; next the name was applied to a legendary city of great wealth, and, lastly, to a mythical country in which gold and precious stones were to be found in fabulous abundance. This country was sought for by several Spanish explorers, and also by Sir Walter Raleigh.

We use the name figuratively to indicate any region or enterprise that abounds in opportunity; also, to designate any supreme goal or a condition or source of perfect abundance.

El Do-ra'-do is accented on the second syllable of the second word; sound *e* as in get, first *o* as in obey, *a* as in arm, second *o* as in old.

"A certain comedy was described by Moore as an 'El Dorado of wit.'"

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Topiary

The art of topiary, or the trimming of trees in ornamental shapes, reaches back to ancient times, this form of garden decoration being very popular with the Romans during the time of Julius Cæsar.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

Statistics from the American consulate in Manchester state that there are 8,000,000 houses for the 40,000,000 families in England.

A Quotation for Today

AS SOON as we have seen our plain duty in each thing that presents itself, let us confine ourselves to that, and withdraw ourselves from everything else.

—FENELON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours!"

Wildboy in Name Only

(Vancouver Province)

Vancouver, B. C.

WILDBOY, six weeks ago the bad horse of the cowboy rodeo, is now the pride of Vancouver's police force.

This is a story of what kindness and trust will do for a horse and how a seemingly poor investment turned out a prize winner.

When the rodeo was held at the Canada Pacific Exhibition in the middle of August, there was one outlaw horse that fooled all the cowboys. A heavy animal, with a wild eye and slashing hoofs, it earned itself the sobriquet of "Wildboy." Not a cowboy could get near it, let alone ride it.

Enter Chief of Police Bingham on the scene, keen judge of horses and lover of all equines.

He was shown the bad horse of the show, a quivering piece of horse flesh in a condition that called forth a remark from the owner that he was going to do away with it.

"I wouldn't do that," the chief remarked.

"Do you want it?" he was asked.

"I'll give you $20 for him," Bingham replied and had the horse shipped immediately to the police stables in Stanley Park.

In the past week a proud-stepping horse has carried Sergt. John Scanlan around city streets on his beat. Standing quiet as a statue at traffic corners he gains the eye of all horse-lovers, and his understanding of his rider is a thing to marvel at.

That is Wildboy, and police mounted officers who have nursed him and gained his confidence are justly proud of their work. Experts say he is worth $150 and his owners wouldn't part with him.

How was it done? That is the secret that proves that police officers have soft hearts and carry sugar in their pockets.

Western Hospitality

AN EXAMPLE of true western hospitality is reported by Miss G. W. H. of Spokane, Wash. Beneath a beautiful tree near the entrance to a Spokane home is an inviting bench, a basket of apples and a magazine. A friendly little notice invites all who will to pause a moment and rest.

The Children's Corner

A Chat With a Lady

ON THE trunk of a Scotch elm (Ulmus Glabra) on Boston Common was a sleek squirrel. Since it was a lady squirrel we must refer to it as her or she. So—she gripped the bark of the trunk with her paws, tightly and skillfully. Her front feet were toward the ground and her back feet were toward the top of the tree. To anyone except a squirrel, standing on a tree trunk in this way would be rather difficult but to a squirrel it is as easy to stand upside down against a tree trunk as to stand any other way, in fact, easier, because standing in this way it is possible to stretch out the head and see the world in front almost as well as it could be seen from an overhead limb.

As the squirrel stood there, Mr. Scroggins came along. He raised his hat politely.

"Good morning, Mrs. Squiffletree," he said, for it was indeed the mother of the largest family of squirrels on Boston Common.

Mrs. Squiffletree nodded her head cordially.

"This is beautiful autumn weather we're having, Mrs. Squiffletree," said Mr. Scroggins, hat in outstretched hand, cane under arm.

Mrs. Squiffletree raised her bushy tail slightly, in agreement.

"How are all the other Squiffletrees?" asked Mr. Scroggins pleasantly.

The lady arched her tail and waved it slowly back and forth eight times, meaning that all the children were happy and as usual.

"When are Mrs. Scroggins and I to have the pleasure of a call?" asked Mr. Scroggins.

"This Is Beautiful Autumn Weather We're Having," Said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Squiffletree's eyes closed slowly and then opened brightly, in reply.

"Oh, tomorrow," said Mr. Scroggins, "after you have closed your eyes for one night of sleep. Well, that will be lovely. And how many of your charming family may we expect?"

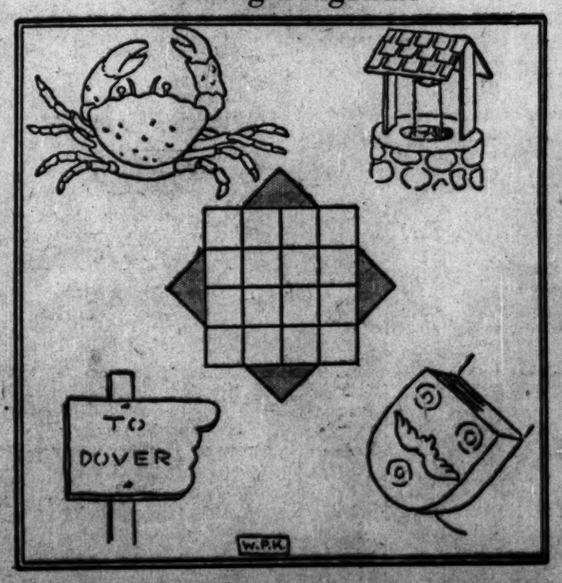
Again, Mrs. Squiffletree arched her lovely tail and waved the tip of it back and forth slowly ten times.

"You all will come! Well, that's really more pleasure than we expected," said Mr. Scroggins tactfully. "Now, I mustn't keep you. Good morning!" and the old squirrel swept his hat to the ground, clapped it on his head and went his way.

It may seem unusual that Mrs. Squiffletree, during this chat had said no words, using only sign language to reply to Mr. Scroggins. But to Scroggins her conduct was easy to understand and it would have been easy for anyone who had stood near. For Mrs. Squiffletree, during the chat, was carrying in her mouth the youngest member of the Squiffletree family, and since there was no place she could put him she had to chat the best she could.

And of course Mr. Scroggins understood. And after all if a lady understands you and you understand the lady, why should not a chat be successful even though she may have said nothing.

Puzzling Diagonals



When the Four Objects Pictured Above Are Correctly Named and the Names Written in the Proper Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, One of the Diagonals Will Spell the Name of an Animal and the Other Diagonal Will Spell the Name of a Bird.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Two Countries Puzzle: Hinge, arrow, comma, igloo, pound, notes, jelly. CHINA, JAPAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Something Less Than a "Tsar"

THE announcement that four concert managers have united in an association of producing music managers and have appointed a "virtual dictator," with functions similar to those of Will H. Hays in the motion picture industry and of Judge Kenesaw M. Landis in baseball, perhaps should not be taken too literally. The objects of the association are declared to be "to broaden the scope of music's appeal to the public, to strengthen the financial structure of their profession, to improve the lot of the performing artist and to provide better values to the public."

But the main purpose of the organization probably is indicated by the statement of its "tsar," Milton Diamond, when he speaks of the "presentation of a united but friendly front to the radio and the sound film"; especially when this is considered in connection with his reminder that "performed music has rights and interests of its own to preserve and to develop far beyond their present scope," and that "performed music is responsible for providing a constant and increasing stream of artists for the radio, the sound film and mechanical music in general."

Mr. Diamond's functions may resemble those of Mr. Hays in the sense that he undoubtedly will send forth a large amount of publicity concerning the concert managers. But that he possesses any autocratic power over the business of concert management, or that the new association will revolutionize or even conspicuously affect the concert business over the United States, one may be permitted to doubt.

Mr. Diamond's principal activity probably will be, as intimated in a dispatch to this newspaper, to "act as major intermediary between the music managers and the mechanical music people." In other words, as representative of the new association, he will try to get the best possible terms from the mechanical reproducers of music for artists, and at a minimum expense.

In the meantime, it may be assumed that the concert business will continue at the old stand. The cooperative booking arrangement without doubt will effect economies. That is desirable. But the business of presenting artists to the public will be affected very little by the so-called merger, for reasons which can be made apparent by explaining a development which has been going on for some years.

The concert business without question has been hard hit by the spread of mechanical music; even a Paderewski dare not play for the radio lest he lose his concert audiences. But the music managers have not stood helpless while this new situation advanced on them. So far as the larger centers are concerned, they are restricting concerts largely to those artists alone whose names will crowd halls. But the large cities are not all of America. The nation contains many smaller cities and towns where music is loved.

When, with the advent of the radio and the sound picture, deficits began to accrue from concerts, it became necessary to do something for the smaller communities. It was decided that what was necessary was to organize audiences. There are now two large organizations in operation whose function is to insure audiences for artists. Subscription lists are arranged well in advance of the season. Subscribers are virtually given their choice of attractions. It is a simple matter then to arrange the bookings. Even now, in the midst of "depression," one manager in an important section of the country reports contracts made for the coming season of several thousand dollars' larger value than in any previous season for five years.

It is possible that the great body of the American people are going to have their music, regardless of "mergers" in New York.

Education en Masse

HAPPILY America is discovering that education of the masses need not be mass education. The very term "mass education," regardless of what it may actually stand for, has repeatedly aggravated the lament of those who take comfort in telling the world "what is the matter" with education. In the United States there are critics who have laid almost everything that is wrong with the schools and colleges at the door of mass education, regardless of the fact that the people en masse have demanded, voted for and taxed themselves for an all-inclusive public education.

But while mass education may have brought with it almost staggering problems, it shows already at least a few developments that bear directly upon changing "mass education" into "education of the masses." These developments need to be appreciated. For, from the very nature of its origin, education of the masses is not to be thwarted, but wisely projected.

There are educators who have long known that the best way to take care of an education that includes nearly all the people is to divide the multitudes into units small enough to permit attention to the requirements of the individual student. Many private schools and a few colleges have for some years been discovering for the rest of the educational field as well as for themselves how to provide the greatest possible opportunity for the individual student's normal unfoldment.

Other colleges are spending large sums of money to bring back to their campuses the advantages of the very small college where teacher and student fraternize as coseekers of truth. These are the efforts which ought to be widely acknowledged as giving to mass education a leaven which will gradually raise and give true form to the whole vast batch of educational bread-making.

Accepting "the masses at school" as a fact, leading educators separately, and large associations of teachers jointly, are pleading now for a forgetting of the mass and for a remembering of the individual.

More Than Flogging Needed

THE recommendation of George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's commission on law enforcement, that flogging be investigated as a possible deterrent of gang warfare competes for space in the news with the report of the shooting of New York's most advertised gangster. Apparently Mr. Wickersham believes that to certain types of mentality, particularly those which speak with bombs and machine guns, society must answer in the language of physical violence if it is to be understood.

Many who have had to handle criminals will agree with him. But today probably those who agree are fewer than those who disagree. In recent years the majority of penologists have endeavored to make "the punishment fit the crime" more in the sense of making it adequate for reclamation of the criminal than in the sense of making it adequate for avenging society or even for deterring crime. Experience such as that of England, where it is said that a century ago pickpockets often carried on a thriving business among crowds gathered to witness hangings of pickpockets, has discouraged reliance on severity of punishment to deter crime.

However, governments have not found themselves able to abandon the use of punishment as an object lesson designed to prevent crime. In so far as society ever analyzes its reasons for its treatment of criminals, this is still the motive for most imprisonments and executions.

But once thought has been turned to the idea of prevention more intelligent means of checking crime are bound to appear. Certainty rather than severity of punishment is the cry today. Reform of court procedure, divorce of politics and crime, guidance of youth into noncriminal channels, are far more hopeful methods of crime prevention. And one of the most likely remedies was pointed out by Mr. Wickersham when he said he doubted if there was an adequate and properly trained police force in any American city.

Certainly statistics bear out Mr. Wickersham's contention if comparisons are made as to size of police forces in American and European cities. For instance, London has one police officer for every 365 persons, as against Cleveland's one to 575; Paris has one to every 276, Chicago one to 450. Moreover, European police systems are often better organized and freer from political interference. Improved and independent police systems would help the situation.

If proof of that were needed, it is furnished by the record of the gunman whose contribution to the news overshadows Mr. Wickersham's on many newspaper pages. This individual had been arrested twenty-three times in sixteen years, five times in the last five years on charges of homicide. He had been convicted twice and served two short terms of imprisonment. It would seem that the police were not at fault in the matter of catching this man, but certainly they must share with the prosecuting attorneys and the courts the blame for letting their catch slip away so easily and repeatedly.

Something more than flogging is needed to stop the American gangster. More efficient police forces will help; removal of political pressure from the police and the courts will help more. But what will help most is an awakened and vigorous public support of efforts to turn the gangster away from crime before he becomes a gangster.

A Palette for the Concrete Mixer?

SINCE the rising tide of color has invaded the home, the office and the school, leaving in its train a procession of magenta bathtubs, heliotrope kitchen stoves, royal purple fountain pens and apple green typewriters, the news that certain up-to-date American cities are splashing their sidewalks with color may be accepted calmly.

No doubt the harmonious blending of color even under his feet delights the æsthetic pedestrian. But how about the equally artistic motorist? He has to stand the glaring monstrosities in the way of billboard posters as well as the dazzling, trying whiteness of mile after mile of concrete road.

A pale green or soft brown road would be easier to look at and would blend pleasantly with the landscape. Wouldn't it be a kind thought as well as a practical one, both for the motorist of the present and the future, to pour a little paint in the concrete mixer?

What Are Francs?

WHAT are francs? Are they those coins which did duty in France before the war, whose value had been determined and stabilized, which were accepted by the Latin Monetary Union? Or are they those units which depreciated to nearly one-tenth of their pre-war value and finally were stabilized by M. Poincaré at one-fifth of their pre-war value?

The question is important, for while the French people have accepted the change and have finally accommodated themselves to the loss of four-fifths of their holdings in francs, there are foreign holders of franc securities who demand payment at the former rate.

Among them are British holders of French rentes. During the war four issues were made in Great Britain—the first of 602,426,400 francs; the second of 450,709,800 francs; the third of 67,972,900 francs; the fourth of 520,000,000 francs. These four loans make a large total in gold francs; and it would be difficult for the French Government to pay in gold francs without arousing great protests from the French holders who have not received preferential treatment. On the other hand, British holders who paid (leaving aside the inducements in the shape of a low issue price) tenpence for each franc, naturally object to being reimbursed at the rate of twopence for each franc.

The matter is complicated by the fact that a considerable proportion of the original holders have long ago disposed of their holdings, and were there repayment at tenpence to the franc speculators who have purchased at a much lower price would profit. Moreover, a considerable quantity of the securities has been bought in by the French Government and destroyed.

It is pointed out that France, which in its turn lent to such countries as Jugoslavia (Serbia) and Brazil, claims the right to be reimbursed in gold francs, and the courts have upheld that view. Against this contention it is urged that the cases are entirely different. The French lent gold francs; the British subscribers subscribed in francs without stipulation as to the value of those francs. It is, however, retorted that the money was actually paid in pounds and not in francs.

The prospectus of the British issues did not speak of gold francs, but of francs, and it is argued that subscribers must accept the fluctuations of the franc. International law, on the contrary, would seem to be that the franc was a well-defined unit, and that it could not subsequently be altered in an arbitrary manner.

There are doubtless arguments on both sides, and arbitration seems to be called for. In the meantime the conundrum is being propounded: When is a franc not a franc? The answer appears to be: When it is given in repayment of war loans.

The Microscopic Championship

MINIATURE golf, "immature" golf, pee-wee golf—whatever one may desire to call the epitomized putting game which is now being played in back yards and empty stores, on roof tops and undeveloped house lots—is spreading over the land so rapidly and with so much fervor that one may soon have to padlock the front door of his home in order to keep zealous exponents of the new game from setting up a course in his parlor during his absence.

The opportunity given by this "lazy man's golf" of playing eighteen holes without a five-mile hike has made a great appeal to thousands who felt that in the full-sized game it was too far between strokes. The next development, they hope, will enable them to make the entire round without moving from their tracks. In the meanwhile, new wrinkles to make the miniature courses more alluring constantly are being sought. Some of them already look like Chinese gardens and lack only a mandarin or two to give them an entirely Oriental appearance.

Automobilists who ride over the highways in search of green fields and babbling brooks find the landscape cluttered up with billboards and baby golf courses—or at best, golf-driving ranges. It was inevitable, therefore, that a National Tom Thumb Golf Association should be formed and that all the miniature golf experts in the United States should be called to Chattanooga to vie with each other for the national amateur championship of the "pee-wee" division of the grand old game of "golluf." But what will the symbol of golfiet supremacy be—a mere couplet?

Broader Outlook—Broader Highways

DELIBERATIONS of the Sixth International Roads Congress in Washington last week developed a number of significant points. One of the most conspicuous was that this group, while concerned primarily with one kind of transportation, yet is guided by a social viewpoint of the broad subject.

Going on record with a declaration that coördination of rail and highway facilities is the most pressing transportation problem, the congress did not suggest a formula that would exalt highway transport at the expense of the railroads. On the contrary, it said:

> Transportation by highway and transportation by rail are partly complementary and partly distinct services. One cannot be placed in a subordinate position as compared with the other.

Another evidence of broad-mindedness was reflected in the congress' declarations as to the methods of financing highway projects. For its further development, the congress declared, highway transportation should be financially self-sustaining. It should not be dependent upon monetary subsidies of state or private interests.

There was no clamor on the part of the congress for the indiscriminate, unfettered construction of highways throughout the world. Instead, the premise was established that every mile of every highway, regardless of its character, must economically justify its construction. If it has no economic justification, it has no justification from society's viewpoint.

Another specimen of dispassionate analysis was the decision that roads which gave access to rail, water and air transport facilities should be given preëminent place in the program of every country. The scope of the congress is further illustrated in the fact that it devoted almost as much attention to the question of traffic regulation as to that of highway construction.

The congress could hardly have indicated more strikingly than it has the social value of highway transport. Its disposition to avoid exaggeration of the good roads theme and to assign proper values to every other medium of transportation is a most emphatic recognition of the motor vehicle's unquestioned place in the movement of mankind and its goods.

Editorial Notes

Success rests lightly on the head of Capt. Dieudonné Coste. When the French transatlantic flier recently lost his helmet, he replaced it with a new one of the same size.

It is predicted that rubber will be used in building. Here's an opportunity for the apartment house dweller to do a little stretching.

Being an "artful dodger" is no longer a mark of opprobrium, for it takes one to get from curb to curb in these motor speeding days.

The London tramway system, by reducing rates to school children, has provided on its own lines a shorter road to learning.

Two Thousand Men Build a Small Garage

By PAUL S. DELAND

"I AM going to build a garage and 2000 men are going to help me," announced John Guthland to the family at dinner one evening.

"Is it going to be a motor mart!" exclaimed Sister.

"What's the big idea?" ejaculated Brother.

"Where are you going to get the money?" demanded Mother.

Smiling mysteriously, Mr. Guthland explained: "Oh, it is to be a modest two-car garage right in our own back yard, and it will cost only $1000. But the big idea is that we can do something toward helping to restore prosperity by providing as much work as possible, especially for the several million men who seem to lack jobs just now."

"But, father, what do you mean by saying 2000 men are going to help you build one little garage?" asked Brother.

"Well, 2000 does seem a large number, but on second thought I reckon the total may reach several times that many," replied his father.

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"Conditions are quite different now than in colonial times," he went on. "The construction of a building 300 years ago was almost a one-man job. The builder often hewed his own timber, handwrought his hardware, and made a natural clay fireplace. Today thousands are engaged in the processes which contribute to building a house, each doing a small but essential part. Only half a dozen men will be engaged directly on this garage, but think of the thousands who will take part indirectly.

"Just consider for a minute what complex and far-reaching machinery we set in motion. To begin with, the two men who dig the trenches for the foundation and driveway do not make their own picks and shovels. The manufacture of those simple tools began with men somewhere mining ore.

"Other men transported the ore to blast furnaces, others converted the pig iron into steel, and others rolled or stamped it into shovel blades and pick heads, each group at each step being aided by ponderous and costly machines. Still there are the wooden handles to account for, and there must be a storekeeper to sell the tools. Altogether, I believe it would be conservative to say that 100 men helped to provide those picks and shovels.

"Or again, to see how many persons are involved, take paint, for example—the last thing that will go on the garage. The effect of our purchase goes far beyond taking a few pails of it off the shelves at the store. Paint means white lead, zinc, linseed oil, turpentine, color pigment and dryer, all drawn from distant places. Many men are employed to gather the ingredients, more men and machines mix the paint, pails are made to contain it, labels must be written and printed, salesmen and advertising must sell it. Wholesale and retail merchants distribute the goods, office workers write the letters, keep the books and send the bills, and banks lend the money or clear the checks used. I believe it would be safe to say that the work of 250 persons will be represented in the paint on our garage.

* * *

"But in between the time of the excavation and the applying of the paint many other industries will be drawn upon in some way. Probably the one we think of as figuring most largely is that of lumber. Remembering what we said about paint, and considering the different kinds and shapes of wood that will be used, it doesn't seem unreasonable to count 500 persons as helping to furnish the lumber."

By this time Mr. Guthland was jotting down figures on the back of an old letter.

"Then think of the motortrucks and drivers who will deliver the various materials. Those trucks are the product of one of the largest and most far-reaching industries in America; surely we can say 500 men helped furnish them. In the foundation there will be granite chips—a quarry waste—and sand, gravel and cement. Probably 150 men help to supply all these, at least if you go back as far as the farmer who grew the cotton for the cement bags!

"The carpenters will use a rather extensive set of tools, the output of a wide range of skilled metal workers—say 150 men. Even the making of a nail today commands an industrial army out of which we can readily claim fifty. Glass and fireproof roofing involve other industries, for which let us count 100 each. The hardware, such as hinges, locks and so forth, and the electrical goods, such as switches, insulation and lamps, involve a diversity of metals and workmanship which may represent 150 workers in each group.

"And that," he said, with pencil poised in air, "is even more than I guessed—a total of 2200 persons, not even counting the six or seven laborers, carpenters, roofers and electricians who will actually put up the garage."

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"But, then, there is another way of getting at the number," Mr. Guthland continued. "Let us say there are twenty industries or subdivisions of industries involved, which is not unreasonable considering the number of materials we have mentioned. It is a comparatively small company that employs only 100 workers. Multiply 100 by twenty and you have the 2000 I estimated. Of course, every employee in a given factory may not touch directly the article we use, but everyone from the president of the company to the office boy contributes a part of his services to the common output.

"Take one flivver, for instance. If 100,000 men are employed to build 1,000,000 automobiles, I figure our one car represents a millionth part of the services of 100,000 men. Their jobs, every one, depend in some degree upon the market for the product of the whole industry. The same thing applies to all the industries involved in building our garage.

"Today more than ever, because of the complexity and interdependence of the economic machine, it is just as essential for everyone to buy as it is for everyone to produce. Suppose a person elected to save every cent he could by wearing only overalls, eating bread and water and living in a tent. He would not be as much of an asset to a community today as he may have been when saving was more essential to accumulate capital.

"I am inclined to agree with those who say there is such a thing as too much thrift. And I don't favor too little thrift either. It is not hard to believe that we are troubled more with underconsumption than with overproduction when we see how many things people want. Modern industry is keyed to produce greater quantities of many things. What business needs is more sales.

* * *

"If we build this garage we toss a pebble into the pond of employment spreading farther than we can trade. And who knows but that someone, seeing our little splash, will decide that they can build a whole house or buy a new car? Why, the building of our garage, multiplied a million times, means work and money for millions of people to buy food, clothes, radios and the thousands of other things they want. Thus we help to stimulate prosperity and—"

"But if you take $1000 right out of the bank you lose the interest," prudently observed Mother.

"As I figure it out, we not only do our bit to help business generally by putting that money into more rapid channels of circulation, but we make a profitable investment for ourselves," answered Mr. Guthland.

"The interest lost is $50 a year, the city tax assessment about $15 a year, and lighting less than $5. Allowing $30 a year for depreciation and repairs, the total cost to us is about $100 a year. In return, we save $10 a month which we now pay for garage rent, and we will get $10 a month rent for the other half of our garage. That makes $240 a year income. Deducting $100 expense leaves us $140 a year net, which is 14 per cent return on our $1000. So you see, by helping others we help ourselves."

"What is the verdict?" he asked.

"Let's start right away," chorused the family.

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"And I think I'll get some new furniture for the living room with what we save," added Mrs. Guthland as a helpful afterthought.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Counting One's Blessings

IT IS much more advantageous to count our blessings than to enumerate and think too much about our troubles. If we think about the positive, helpful, constructive things rather than the negative, the handicaps and the destructive things of life, it will give us a bigger, broader and more successful life.

To think that in the United States today there is more evil than good; more selfishness than unselfishness; more dishonesty than honesty; or that there is more unkindness than kindness handicaps the person who is led into this error. It just is not true. . . .

Today we have cause to complain of the terrible effect of the drought and the great number of unemployed, the failure of crops, the high cost of food and the thousand and one other things that tend to shut out the sunshine of truth and throw us off the even keel of our thinking. . . .

The drought is not a national calamity. Only a very few of the forty-eight states are badly affected. The crops of corn will be 75 per cent normal. The yield of all crops is expected, according to the United States Government reports, to be only about 5.5 per cent below that of last year and only 9.1 per cent below the average normal yield for the last ten years, while fruit and vegetable crops are actually above the average yield for the last five years.

The same authority estimates that 15,000,000 more bushels of wheat will be harvested in the United States this year than last, and that the world's crop outside of China and Russia will be greater by several millions of bushels than last year.

There are many things to give us confidence of a better day. The surplus in one region will be shipped promptly and at reduced cost to the needy regions. Many of the states have had an abundance of rain. In California the peach crop is so great that more than 175,000 bushels will not be harvested. In all the world's history sugar was never so cheap as today. The federal and state authorities will spend millions of dollars to build roads. In Kentucky alone nearly $5,000,000 will be spent on roads this fall which will give employment to many now out of work.

There is no reason in the world why we should become pessimistic or discouraged. Working men never had more comforts or necessities, good schools and churches never flourished more, our children were never better educated or clothed, . . . and the employers have never been so considerate of their employees as today. . . .

Let us spend more time counting and considering our many, many blessings. They are legion, so many we cannot count them.—*Russell (Ky.) Times.*

The Installment Plan

A CHICAGO firm, anxious to help people to live happily even during the trade depression, has announced that installment selling will be extended to include perishable commodities. Couples who up to the present have seen their way to the furniture, but not to the wedding cake, may now go ahead and arrange to be married. Even if it is a very big cake, designed to support life till the children start to earn, its cost need cause no misgivings, for the grandchildren will have to pay.

There is a traditional feeling in favor of avoiding large debts for food and drink, but it is possible that the careful people who settle with the tradesmen within a week, or at most a month, miss a good deal of pleasure. Meals, unless they are very remarkable, tend to be forgotten; if things are not talked about they are easily allowed to pass from the mind. Nobody gives a grateful thought to last year's porridge; but a series of timely reminders that installments are due will continually refresh the memory and bring home to ordinary eaters what a remarkable quantity of good things they consume in the course of a year.

The Chicago store is conscious that it is taking a risk. Furniture and even motorcars can be taken away from insolvent buyers and sold to someone else. There is no sort of security for the installment greengrocer, and the conscientious householder who endeavors to keep his purchases in good condition in case they have one day to be returned will be going against the whole spirit of the new concession. What it is hoped to bring about is a cycle of consumption and production, so that customers, after a hearty meal, will work all the better and grow all the richer.

A powerful school of thought now holds that what is wanted is more rapid consumption in order to keep the factories going at full time. Things must wear out more rapidly and smash more easily, or the market will find itself contracting, as people drop out content. From this point of view—well expressed by Mr. Rasket's recent denunciation of furniture for lasting too long—there is everything to be said for weaning the public, and especially the American public, from an interest in cars, gramophones, radios and other insufficiently perishable things, and concentrating their attention on food and drink.

A beginning might happily be made with chewing gum, which could be guaranteed to last till the final installment had been paid; and public taste could then be led through the cereals to the fruit, for with all their troubles fruit growers have the enormous advantage, in a world preoccupied with the difficulty of finding markets, that they are for ever starting with a clear field, altogether unembarrassed by the vexatious competition, so disheartening to the motor manufacturer and the publisher, of the second-hand article which will do just as well.—*The Times* (London).

Pygmies, White Men, and Superstition

MRS. CARL AKELEY, as famous an African explorer as was her husband, in her remarks upon the reasons for the increase in number of pygmy tribes on the Dark Continent, utters a sad commentary upon the influences of the white man upon the savage races. The pygmies, she shows, have escaped diseases and ailments which have afflicted the other African tribes because the little fellows have avoided contact with the whites, and have adopted none of their ways.

Living in ignorance that certain conditions were supposed to breed disease, the red man, black man and brown man of the wild places have been happy enough, living their own natural and healthy lives. With the white man come new beliefs and superstitions that match, if they do not outdo, their own. The savage finds the supposedly civilized man a slave to these fetishes and he takes up the new gods. Fear of evil spirits is replaced by fear of germs, equally unknown and invisible.

Dread of the wrath of numerous deities and efforts to placate them become a dread of the elements and efforts to avoid their supposed effects on the human body. Instead of placing faith in a voodoo's rattle or a horse's tail, the barbarian turns to the white man's gods of nostrums and inoculations. The result is inevitable.—*Courier-Journal (Louisville, Ky.)*